

HISTORY OF ANYTHING

Anders Dernback 2020





**Bullet in shoulder H
Nelson Uniform
Trafalgar**

**Photo
Anders Dernback**



Annie Edson Taylor (October 24, 1838-April 29, 1921) was an American schoolteacher who, on her 63rd birthday, October 24, 1901, became the first person to survive a trip over Niagara Falls in a barrel. Her motives were financial but she never made much money from her adventure.



FERDINAND VON ZEPPELIN

Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin's serious interest in airship development began in 1874



Graf-Zeppelin D-Lz127



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May 6 Hindenburg Hindenburg Hindenburg Hindenburg 1937

A composite image showing the Earth from space, with the Americas visible. A large, bright, orange and yellow meteor streaks across the sky in the upper left corner. The background is a deep black space filled with numerous small white stars.

The Tunguska event

Map showing the approximate location of the Tunguska event of 1908.



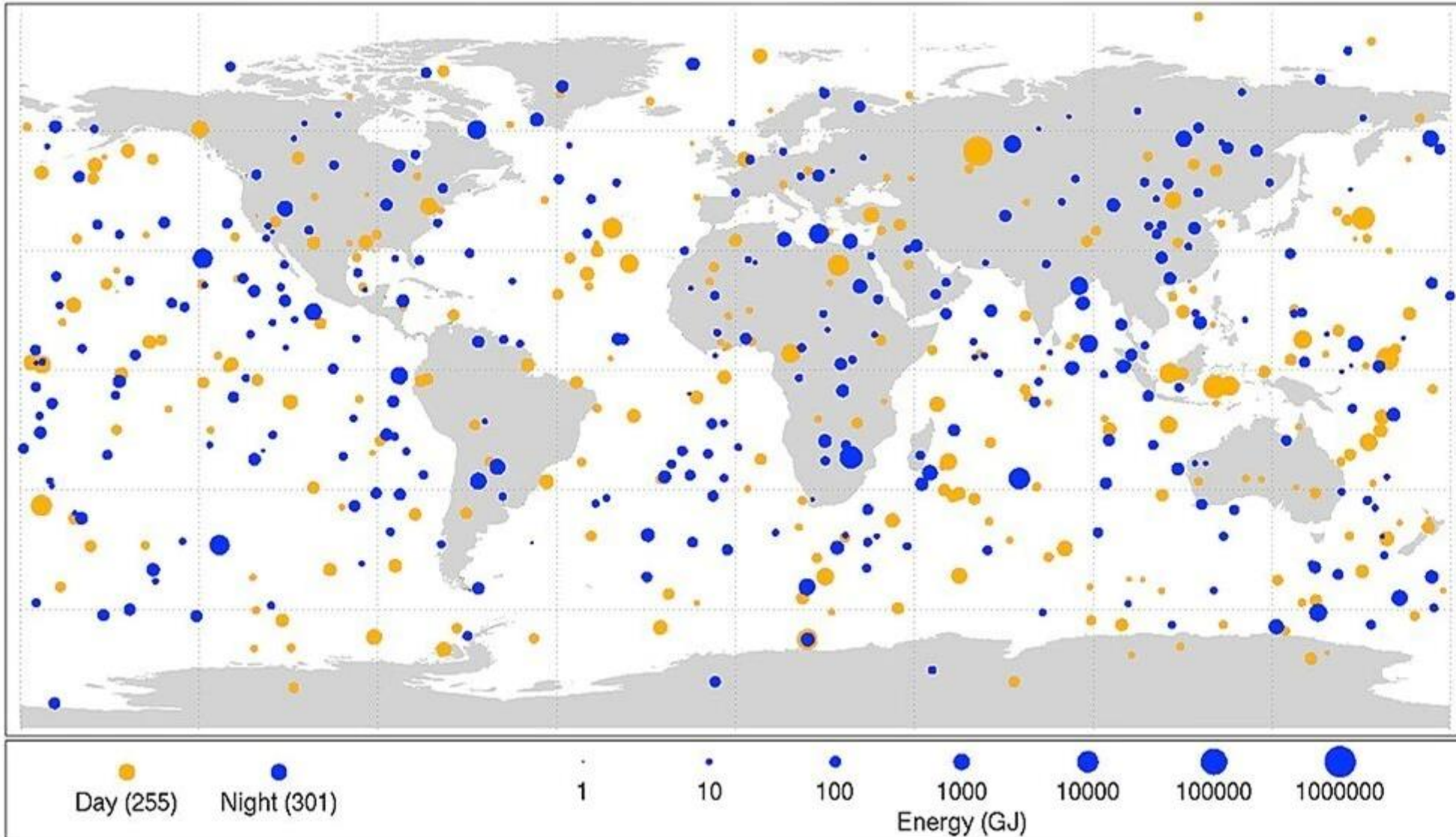
The Tunguska event was a large explosion that occurred near the Podkamennaya Tunguska River in Yeniseysk Governorate (now Krasnoyarsk Krai), Russia, on the morning of 30 June 1908 (NS). The explosion over the sparsely populated Eastern Siberian Taiga flattened an estimated 80 million trees over an area of 2,150 km² (830 sq mi) of forest, and eyewitness reports suggest that at least three people may have died in the event.

The explosion is generally attributed to the air burst of a stony meteoroid about 100 metres (328 feet) in size. 178 It is classified as an impact event, even though no impact crater has been found; the object is thought to have disintegrated at an altitude of 5 to 10 kilometres (3 to 6 miles) rather than to have hit the surface of the Earth.

The Tunguska event is the largest impact event on Earth in recorded history, though much larger impacts have occurred in prehistoric times. It has been mentioned numerous times in popular culture, and has also inspired real-world discussion of asteroid impact avoidance.

Bolide events 1994-2013

(Small asteroids that disintegrated in the Earth's atmosphere)



METEORIC EVENTS



Harley-Davidson

Harley-Davidson, Inc., H-D, or Harley, is an American motorcycle manufacturer founded in **1903** in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. It was one of two major American motorcycle manufacturers to survive the Great Depression, along with Indian.





Harley - Davidson

The company has survived numerous ownership arrangements, subsidiary arrangements, periods of poor economic health and product quality, and intense global competition[4] to become one of the world's largest motorcycle manufacturers and an iconic brand widely known for its loyal following. There are owner clubs and events worldwide, as well as a company-sponsored, brand-focused museum.

Harley-Davidson is noted for a style of customization that gave rise to the chopper motorcycle style.[5] The company traditionally marketed heavyweight, air-cooled cruiser motorcycles with engine displacements greater than 700 cc, but it has broadened its offerings to include more contemporary VRSC (2002) and middle-weight Street (2015) platforms.

1901

In 1901, 20 year-old William S. Harley drew up plans for a small engine with a displacement of 7.07 cubic inches (116 cc) and four-inch (102 mm) flywheels[7][8] designed for use in a regular pedal-bicycle frame. Over the next two years, he and his childhood friend Arthur Davidson worked on their motor-bicycle using the northside Milwaukee machine shop at the home of their friend Henry Melk. It was finished in 1903 with the help of Arthur's brother Walter Davidson. Upon testing their power-cycle, Harley and the Davidson brothers found it unable to climb the hills around Milwaukee without pedal assistance, and they wrote off their first motor-bicycle as a valuable learning experiment. The prototype of the new loop-frame Harley-Davidson was assembled in a 10 ft × 15 ft (3.0 m × 4.6 m) shed in the Davidson family backyard.







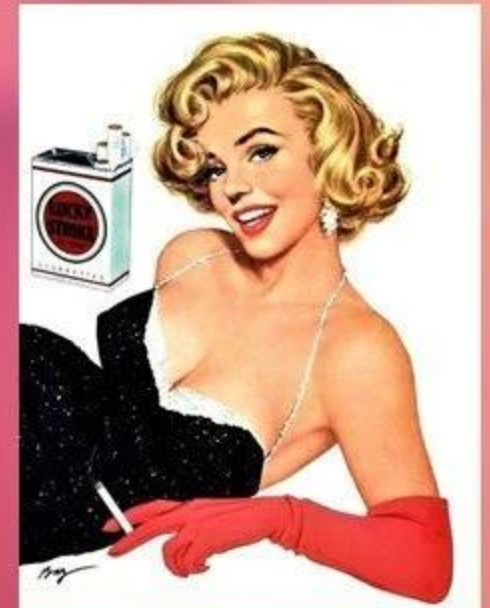
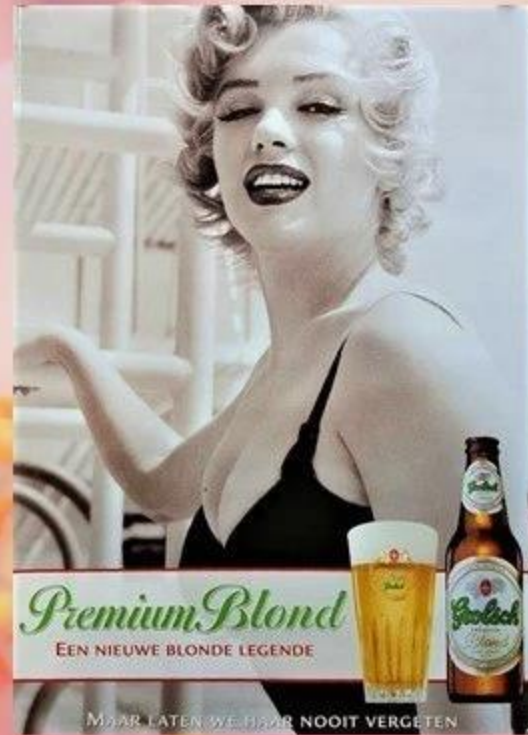
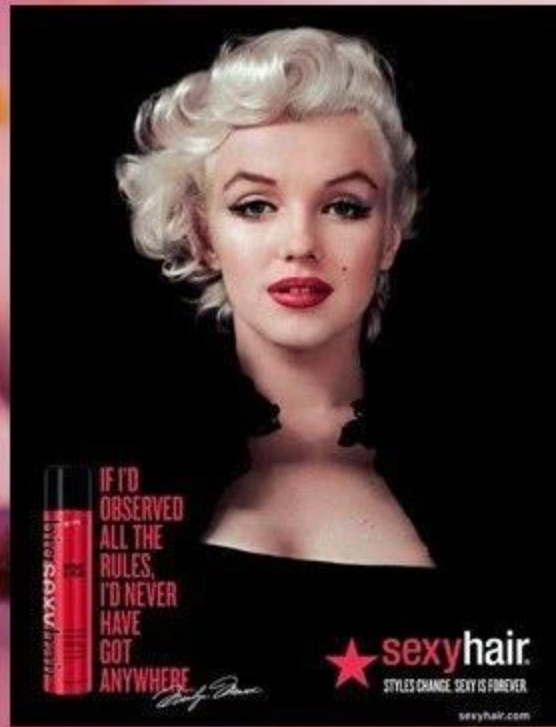
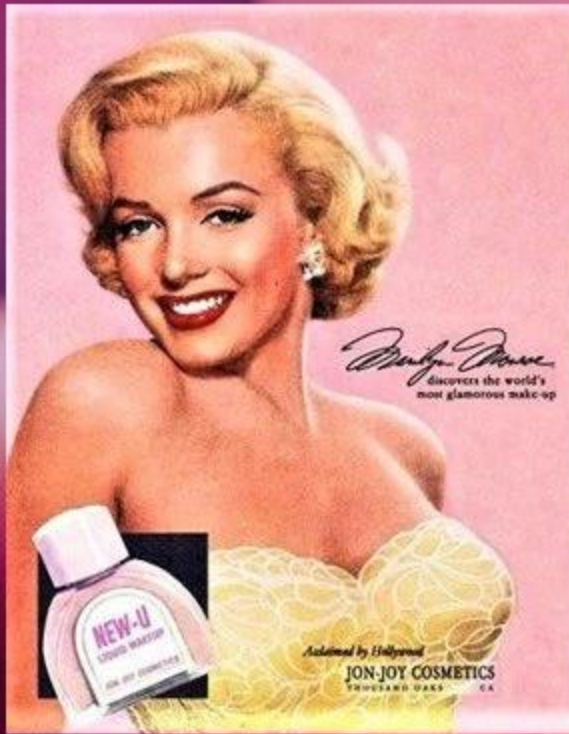
Jean Parker

(August 11, 1915 or 1916 – November 30, 2005) was an American film and stage actress. She landed her first screen test while still in high school.

Parker appeared in 70 movies from 1932 through 1966.



Jean Parker (Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer actress) found this old high wheel in the studio's storage room and tried to learn to ride a bike in his spare time. She did some research and found that the wheel was called extraordinary and was manufactured by Singer in 1879.



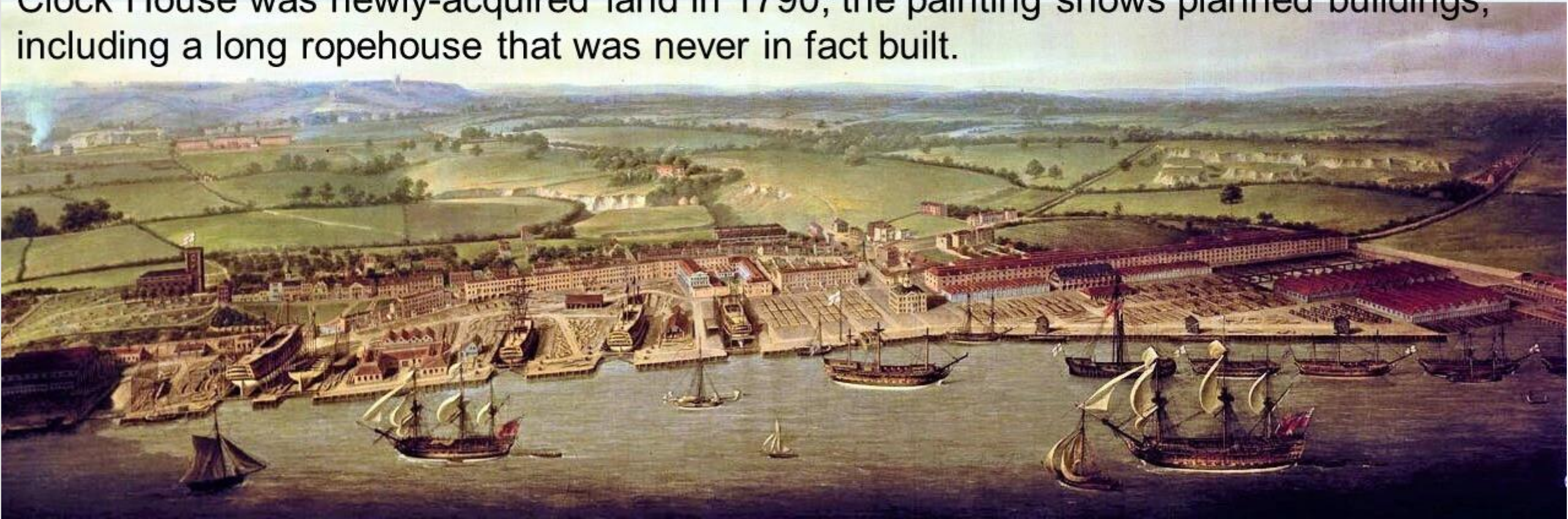


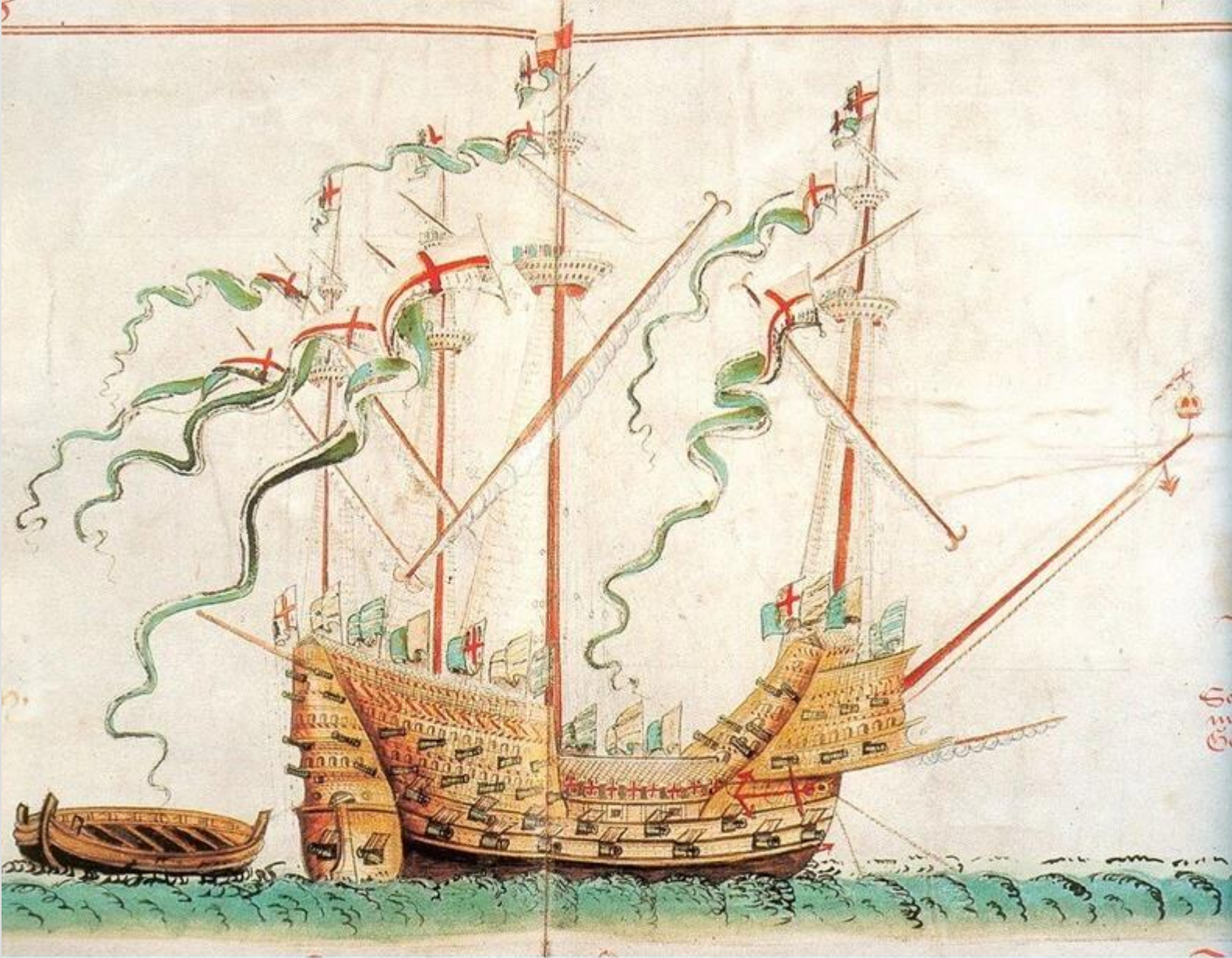
Woolwich Dockyard

Woolwich Dockyard (formally H.M. Dockyard, Woolwich, also known as The King's Yard, Woolwich) was an English naval dockyard along the river Thames at Woolwich in north-west Kent, where many ships were built from the early 16th century until the late 19th century. William Camden called it 'the Mother Dock of all England'. By virtue of the size and quantity of vessels built there, Woolwich Dockyard is described as having been 'among the most important shipyards of seventeenth-century Europe'

Clock House (Dockyard offices, 1783-4), the earliest surviving building on the Woolwich Dockyard site)

Woolwich Dockyard (Nicholas Pocock, 1790, National Maritime Museum). The surviving Clock House (then newly-built) is seen centre-right, and the Parish Church far left. Left to right along the shoreline: three shipbuilding slips (two of which survive, much rebuilt, at Mast Quay), two dry docks (which also survive, much rebuilt) and a further slip (since filled in). Behind the latter stands the large Sail and Mould Loft of 1740, with the Great Storehouse to its right and the Officers' Terrace (houses with gardens) to the right of that; all these were demolished in the early 20th century. Everything west (right) of the Clock House was newly-acquired land in 1790; the painting shows planned buildings, including a long ropehouse that was never in fact built.





Henry Grace à Dieu ("Henry, Thanks be to God"), also known as Great Harry, was an English carrack or "great ship" of the King's Fleet in the 16th century. Contemporary with Mary Rose, Henry Grace à Dieu was even larger. Henry Grace à Dieu was Henry VIII's flagship. She had a large forecastle four decks high, and a stern castle two decks high. She was 165 feet (50 m) long, weighing 1,000–1,500 tons and having a complement of 700–1,000 men. Perhaps that she was ordered by Henry VIII in response to construction of the Scottish ship Michael, launched in 1511.

Henry Grace à Dieu



Wooden dandy horse (around 1820), a patent-infringing copy of the first two-wheeler

The dandy horse, a derogatory term for what was first called a Laufmaschine (in German), then a vélompède or draisienne (in French and then English), and then a pedestrian currie or hobby-horse, is a human-powered vehicle that, being the first means of transport to make use of the two-wheeler principle, is regarded as the forerunner of the bicycle. A dandy horse is powered by the rider's feet on the ground instead of the pedals of later bicycles. It was invented by Karl Drais (who called it a "running machine in 1817, and then patented by him in France in February 1818 using the term vélompède.



GAZETTE DE FRANCE,

Du Mardi 26 Décembre 1786.

De Pétersbourg, le 17 Novembre 1786.

LA navigation est interrompue par les glaces; plusieurs Bâtimens chargés de suif & de marchandises des manufactures Angloises, se trouvent pris dans la Newa, dont la navigation n'a été ouverte cette année que pendant 187 jours.

D'Upsal, le 20 Novembre 1786.

LE ROI & le Prince Royal continuent à séjourner dans cette ville, & à fréquenter les Cours académiques.

Hier, il y eut Cour chez le Roi; à cette occasion, le Baron de Juel, Envoyé extraordinaire de Danemarck, remit à Sa Majesté l'Ordre de l'Éléphant pour le Prince Royal, qui en fut décoré sur le champ.

De Madrid, le 7 Décembre 1786.

LA Princesse des Asturies, que son indisposition avoit empêché d'accompagner le Roi à son départ de l'Écurial, est revenue hier ici; elle n'a éprouvé aucune incommodité de ce voyage, & elle continue de se trouver beaucoup mieux.

Ce matin, Sa Majesté a assisté à la cérémonie des Chevaliers de l'Ordre de Charles III, qui a eu lieu dans la Chapelle du palais en la manière accoutumée.

On apprend de Valladolid, que l'Académie royale de Géographie & d'Histoire établie en cette ville, à tenu, le jour de la fête du Roi, sa séance publique d'usage. Le Marquis de Gallegos, Directeur, l'ouvrit par un Discours, qui fut suivi d'une Dissertation par D. Benoit Verdesoto, sur la cause du peu de découvertes que l'on fait en mathématiques, dans un temps où les secours sont si abondans. D. Manuel Lopez termina la séance par une Disserta-

tion sur les funestes conséquences que l'ignorance de ce qui fait la véritable félicité des peuples, & les erreurs en matière de législation, produisent dans le Gouvernement politique & économique des Nations.

De Vienne, le 8 Décembre 1786.

L'ARCHIDUC FERDINAND & l'Archiduchesse son épouse, après avoir assisté le 3 de ce mois, à la fête de l'Ordre de la Toison d'or, sont partis le 4 avec toute leur suite pour retourner à Milan.

Le même jour, la Cour a pris un deuil de 8 jours pour la mort de la Princesse Amélie, tante du Roi d'Angleterre.

L'Empereur a fait présent à la Princesse Élisabeth de Wirtemberg, le jour de sa fête, de plusieurs parures garnies en diamans. Le même jour, il lui a remis l'Ordre de Sainte-Catherine, que l'Impératrice de Russie avoit envoyé pour cette Princesse.

Des lettres de Roveredo en Tyrol, en date du 10 Novembre, portent qu'après des pluies & des neiges abondantes qui ont duré 7 jours, il y a eu une inondation qui a causé beaucoup de dommages. Le ruisseau Lano grossit tellement qu'il détruisit les édifices voisins. Les travaux des moulins & des teintures furent suspendus, & on évalue la perte à 200,000 florins.

On a formé le projet de rétablir les anciennes salines près de la ville de Schelan. Les États Autrichiens ont du sel en abondance; on y consomme par an 1,372,000 quintaux de sel gemme, 1,363,480 de sel de soude, & 18,00 de sel marin. L'exportation de cette denrée à l'étranger, consiste en 530,000 quintaux de sel gemme, 601,225 de soude. La Styrie, la Carinthie & la Carniole tirent leur sel de Salzbourg.

De Francfort, le 8 Décembre 1786.

On apprend de Buckebourg que la

First page of La Gazette de France (1631-1915) by Théophraste Renaudot (1586-1653).

La Gazette: originally Gazette de France, was the first weekly magazine published in France. It was founded by Théophraste Renaudot and published its first edition on 30 May 1631. It progressively became the mouthpiece of one royalist faction, the Legitimists. With the rise of modern news media and specialized and localized newspapers throughout the country in the early 20th century, La Gazette was finally discontinued in 1915.



Henry III of France

Reign 30 May 1574 – 2 August 1589

Henry III (19 September 1551 – 2 August 1589; born Alexandre Édouard de France, Polish: Henryk Walezy, Lithuanian: Henrikas Valua) was King of France from 1574 until his death as well as King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania from 1573 to 1575.

As the fourth son of King Henry II of France, he was not expected to inherit the French throne and thus was a good candidate for the vacant throne of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth, where he was elected monarch in 1573. During his brief rule, he signed the Henrician Articles into law, recognizing the Polish nobility's right to freely elect their monarch. Aged 22, Henry abandoned Poland upon inheriting the French throne when his brother, Charles IX, died without issue.



Henry VIII was betrothed to **Jane Seymour** on 20 May 1536, just one day after Anne Boleyn's execution. They were married at the Palace of Whitehall, Whitehall, London, in the Queen's closet by Bishop Gardiner on 30 May 1536. As a wedding gift he made her a grant of 104 manors in four counties as well as a number of forests and hunting chases for her jointure, the income to support her during their marriage.



Jane Seymour

Joan of Arc - Execution



Eyewitnesses described the scene of the execution by burning on **30 May 1431**. Tied to a tall pillar at the Vieux-Marché in Rouen, she asked two of the clergy, Fr Martin Ladvenu and Fr Isambart de la Pierre, to hold a crucifix before her. An English soldier also constructed a small cross that she put in the front of her dress. After she died, the English raked back the coals to expose her charred body so that no one could claim she had escaped alive. They then burned the body twice more, to reduce it to ashes and prevent any collection of relics, and cast her remains into the Seine River. The executioner, Geoffroy Thérage, later stated that he "greatly feared to be damned for he had burned a holy woman."

Joan of Arc's Death at the Stake, by Hermann Stilke



Photograph credit: National Photo Company; restored by Adam Cuerden

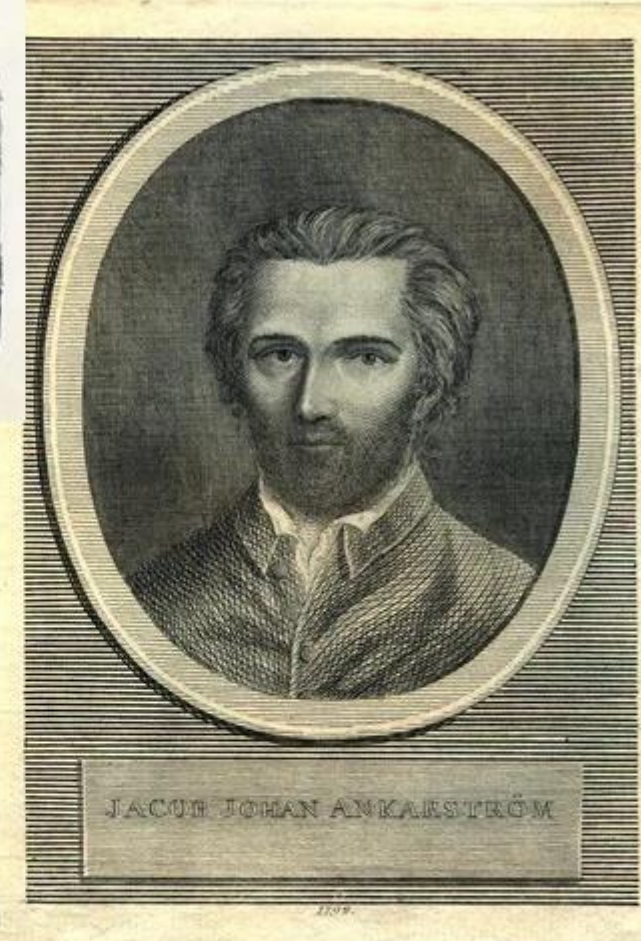
Alice Catherine Evans
(January 29, 1881 – September 5, 1975)

was a pioneering American microbiologist who conducted research at the United States Department of Agriculture. She worked on refining manufacturing processes for cheese and butter and investigated the sources of bacterial contamination in milk products. She studied the disease brucellosis, then known as undulant fever, linking it to the consumption of cow's milk containing the bacterium *Brucella abortus*. Evans advocated the pasteurization of milk, but her results were greeted with skepticism, partially because she was a woman and did not have a PhD, only being accepted when scientists around the world confirmed her findings in the 1920s.

This photograph shows Evans at work in a laboratory at the Dairy Division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, taken some time between 1913 and 1918.



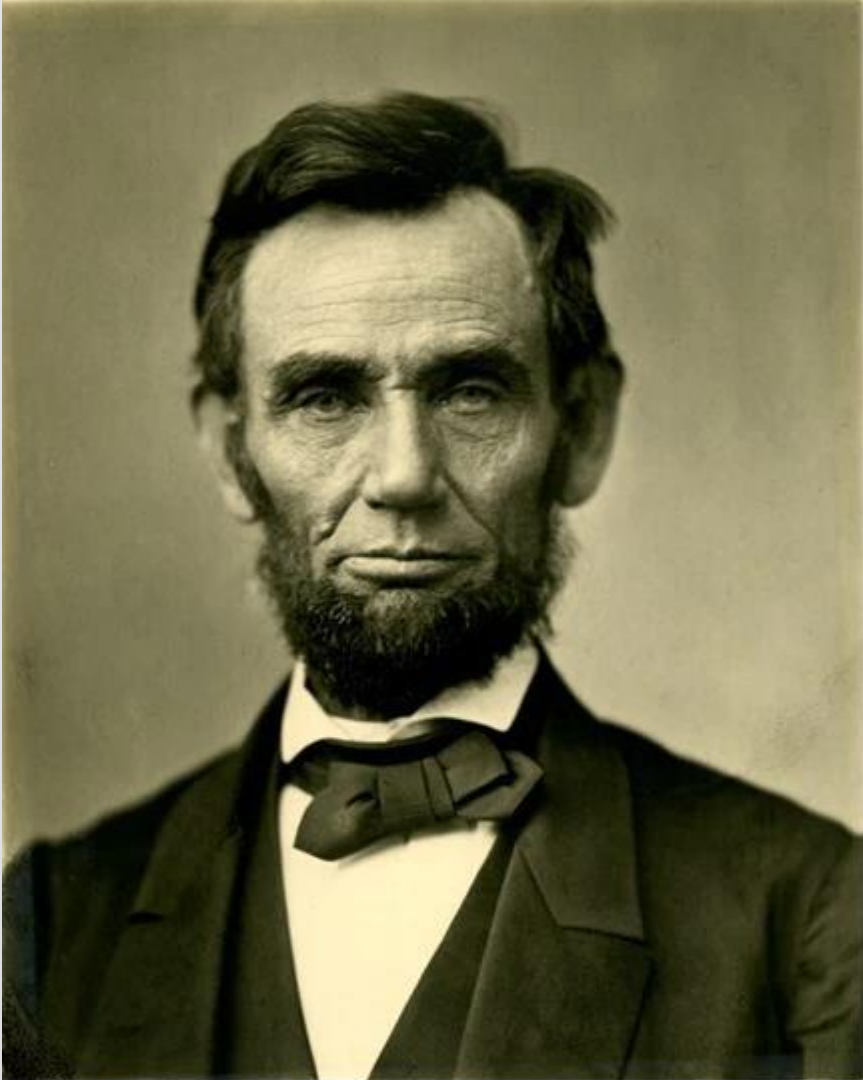
(24 January [O.S. 13 January]
1746 – 29 March 1792)



Assassin J. J. Anckarström
16 March 1792,
part in the masquerade.

Dangerous Theater

**March 16
1792**



Abraham Lincoln (February
12, 1809 – April 15, 1865)



Lincoln in February 1865,
two months before his death



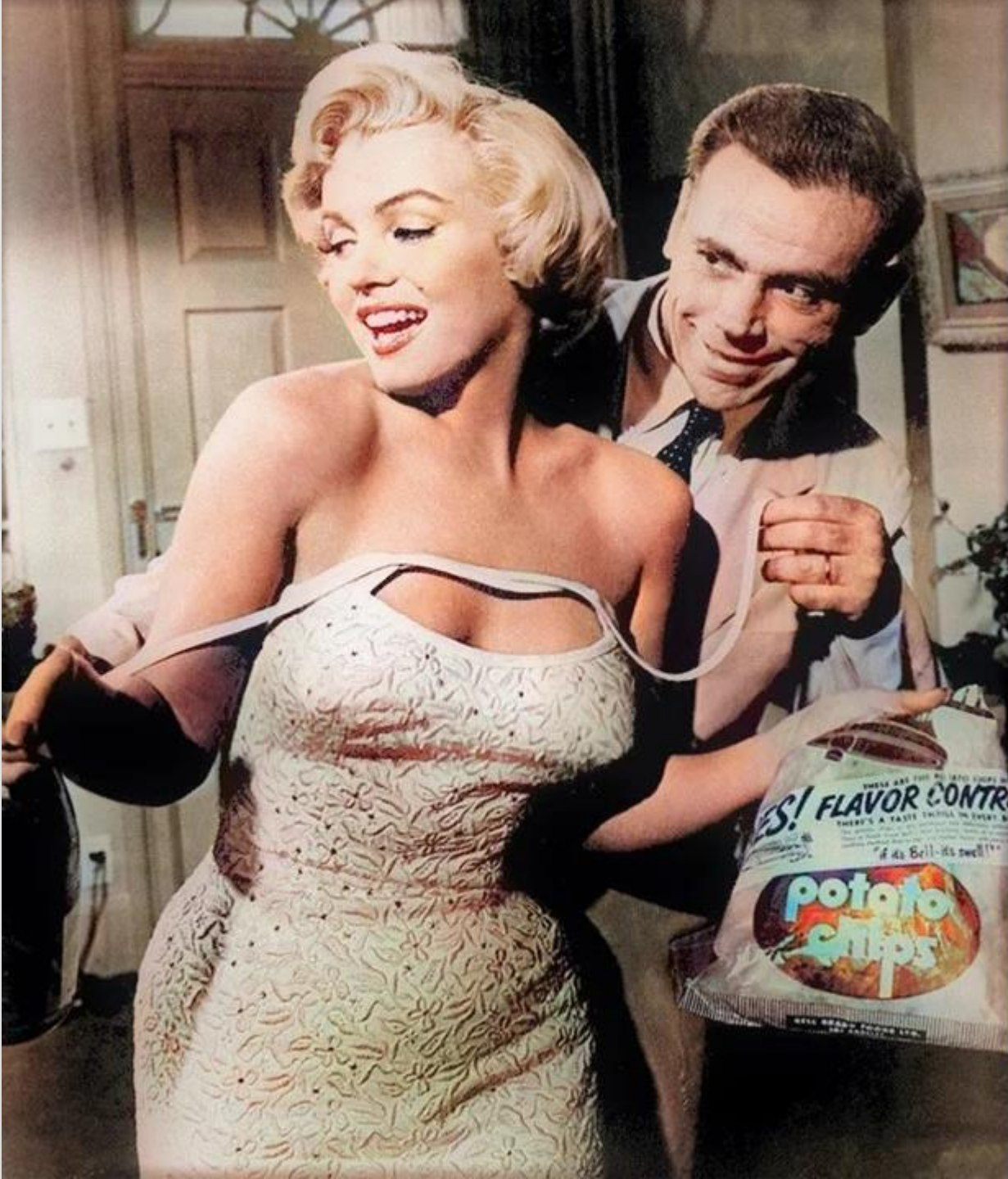
Shown in the presidential booth of
Ford's Theatre, from left to right,
are assassin John Wilkes Booth,
Abraham Lincoln, Mary Todd
Lincoln, Clara Harris, and Henry
Rathbone

Dangerous Theater

**April 15
1865**

The Seven Year Itch is a 1955 American romantic comedy film based on a 1952 three-act play with the same name by George Axelrod. The film was co-written and directed by Billy Wilder, and stars Marilyn Monroe and Tom Ewell, reprising his Broadway role from the play. It contains one of the most notable images of the 20th century – Monroe standing on a subway grate as her white dress is blown upwards by a passing train. The titular phrase, which refers to declining interest in a monogamous relationship after seven years of marriage, has been used by psychologists.





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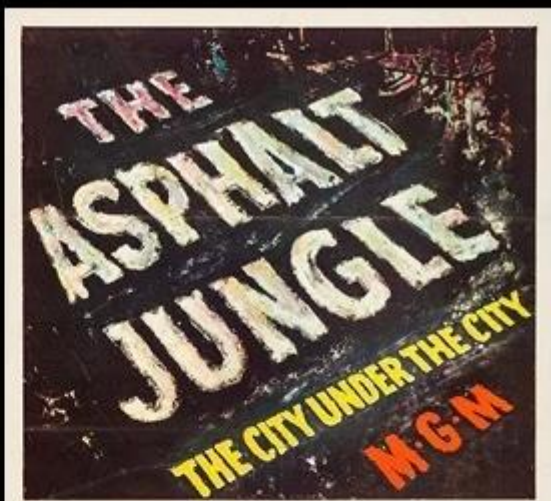
The Seven Year Itch is a 1952 three-act play written by George Axelrod starring Tom Ewell and Vanessa Brown.

The titular phrase, which refers to declining interest in a monogamous relationship after seven years of marriage, has been used by psychologists.

The play was filmed in 1955 as *The Seven Year Itch*, directed and co-written by Billy Wilder and starred Marilyn Monroe and Tom Ewell, reprising his Broadway role.

Marilyn Monroe wore a white dress in the 1955 film *The Seven Year Itch*, directed by Billy Wilder. The dress was created by costume designer William Travilla and was worn in one of the best-known scenes in the movie. The dress is regarded as an icon of film history and the image of Monroe in the white dress standing above a subway grating blowing the dress up has been described as one of the iconic images of the 20th century. The subway scene dress was also worn by actress Roxanne Arlen in the 1962 film *Bachelor Flat*.





STARRING
STERLING HAYDEN · LOUIS CALHERN
JEAN HAGEN · JAMES WHITMORE · SAM JAFFE
JOHN MCINTIRE · a JOHN HUSTON production
Screen Play by BEN MADDOW and JOHN HUSTON · from a Novel by W. R. BURNETT · A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAKEY PICTURE
Directed by JOHN HUSTON · Produced by ARTHUR HORNBLOW JR.

Monroe as gangster's moll Angela in John Huston's *The Asphalt Jungle* (1950), one of her first performances to be noted by the critics

The Restoration of the Stuart monarchy in the kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland took place in 1660 when *King Charles II* returned from exile in Europe. The preceding period of the Protectorate and the civil wars, came to be known as the Interregnum (1649–1660).

The term Restoration is also used to describe the period of several years after, in which a new political settlement was established. It is very often used to cover the whole reign of Charles II (1660–1685) and often the brief reign of his younger brother James II (1685–1688). In certain contexts it may be used to cover the whole period of the later Stuart monarchs as far as the death of Queen Anne and the accession of the Hanoverian George I in 1714. For example, Restoration comedy typically encompasses works written as late as 1710. *On 8 May it proclaimed that King Charles II had been the lawful monarch since the execution of Charles I on 30 January 1649.*



Battle of Chancellorsville May 6 1863



Battle of Chancellorsville, by Kurz and Allison, 1889

(Apocryphal painting depicts the wounding of Confederate Lt. Gen. Stonewall Jackson on May 2, 1863)

Date April 30 - May 6, 1863

Location

Spotsylvania County, Virginia

Result Confederate victory

The Battle of Chancellorsville was a major battle of the American Civil War (1861–1865), and the principal engagement of the Chancellorsville campaign.



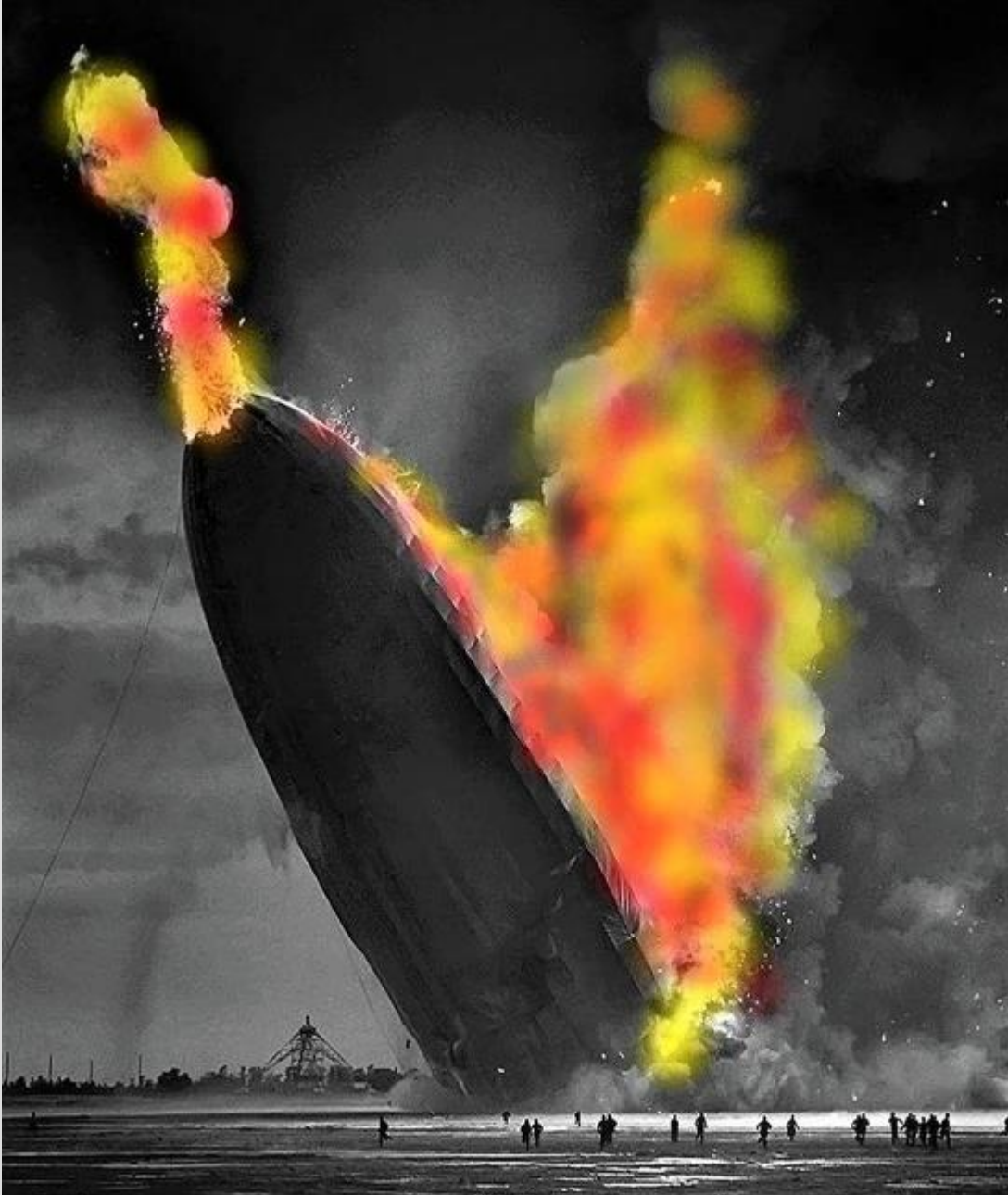
The Channel Tunnel

is a 50.45-kilometre (31.35 mi) railway tunnel that connects Folkestone (Kent, England) with Coquelles (Pas-de-Calais, France), beneath the English Channel at the Strait of Dover. It is the only fixed link between the island of Great Britain and the European mainland. At its lowest point, it is 75 m (250 ft) deep below the sea bed and 115 m (380 ft) below sea level. At 37.9 kilometres (23.5 mi), the tunnel has the longest underwater section of any tunnel in the world. The Seikan Tunnel in Japan is both longer overall at 53.85 kilometres (33.46 mi) and deeper at 240 metres (790 ft) below sea level. The speed limit for trains through the tunnel is 160 kilometres per hour (99 mph).



Sir Roger Gilbert Bannister (23 March 1929 – 3 March 2018) was a British middle-distance athlete and neurologist who ran the first sub-4-minute mile.

At the 1952 Olympics in Helsinki, Bannister set a British record in the 1500 metres and finished in fourth place. This achievement strengthened his resolve to become the first athlete to finish the mile run in under four minutes. He accomplished this feat on **6 May 1954** at Iffley Road track in Oxford, with Chris Chataway and Chris Brasher providing the pacing. When the announcer, Norris McWhirter, declared "The time was three...", the cheers of the crowd drowned out Bannister's exact time, which was 3 minutes and 59.4 seconds. He had attained this record with minimal training, while practising as a junior doctor. Bannister's record lasted just 46 days.



May 6 Hindenburg Hindenburg Hindenburg Hindenburg 1937

The largest wave energy production plant



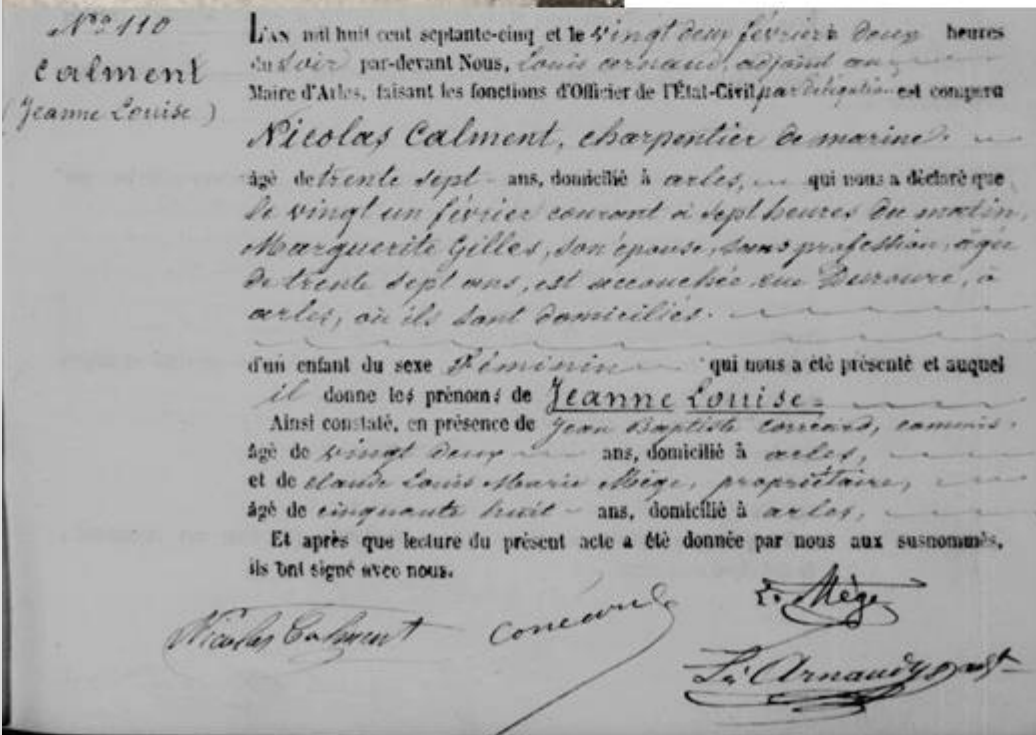
The largest wave energy production plant is located in the Guipuzcoan population of Mutriku, Basque Country, Spain.

This generating plant, for commercial purposes, is an example of the great virtues of the so-called renewable energies.

Not being the best known, it is one of the most efficient and sustainable. The Mutriku generating plant was inaugurated on July 8, 2011. It has 16 turbines that generate 296 kW and that at the end of the year produce 970MW / h. It is owned by the Basque Energy Agency that invested 6.7 million euros in its construction. The construction was carried out by the Scottish company Wavegen, a pioneer and benchmark in this technology, based on a system called OWC (Oscilating Water Column). This is one of the 3 main systems of exploitation of the waves. The OWC takes advantage of the change in level generated by the waves within watertight enclosures where the air is pushed and, that same push makes a turbine work.

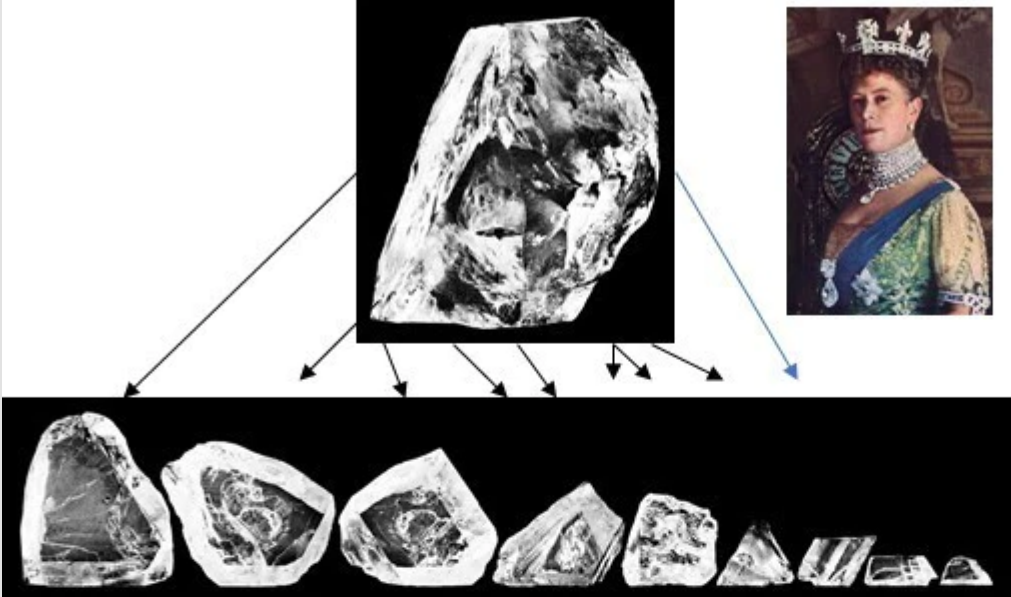


Jeanne Calment, once described by President Jacques Chirac as “a grandmother to the French people”, lived to the grand old age of 122 years 164 days. Born in 1875, she witnessed the construction of the Eiffel Tower and once sold some coloured pencils to Vincent van Gogh, describing him as “dirty, badly dressed and disagreeable”. Calment led an active life, taking up fencing at 85 and still cycling at 100. At the age of 114, she played herself in the film *Vincent & Me* (1990) - becoming the oldest actress to appear in a motion picture. She said her keys to long life were olive oil, port and chocolate. Asked on her 120th birthday what she expected of the future, she replied: “A very short one.” She finally died in 1997.

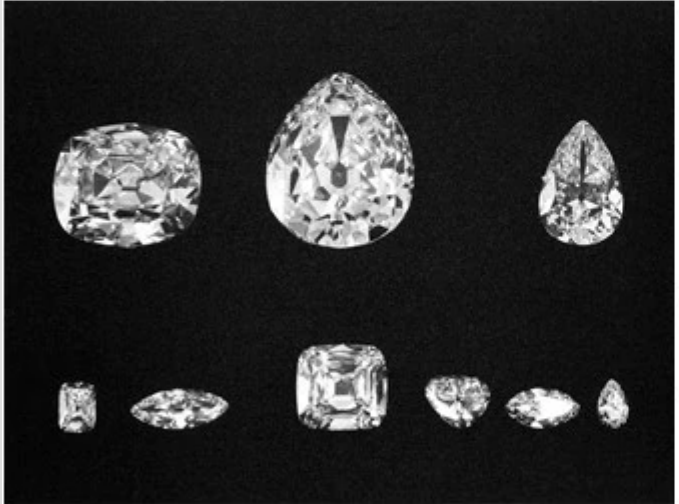


Jeanne Louise Calment 21 February 1875 – 4 August 1997) was a French supercentenarian from Arles, and the oldest human whose age was well-documented, with a lifespan of 122 years and 164 days. Her longevity attracted media attention and medical studies of her health and lifestyle. According to census records, Calment outlived both her daughter and grandson. She was widely reported to have been the oldest living person in 1988 at 112, and was declared the oldest person ever in 1995 at age 120.

Jeanne Calment 1875 – 1997 (122 years 164 days)



Nine largest stones split from the rough Cullinan diamond



The nine major stones. Top: Cullinans II, I, and III. Bottom: Cullinans VIII, VI, IV, V, VII and IX.



Joseph Asscher making the split

The largest diamond ever discovered is the 3106 carat Cullinan, which was found near Pretoria in South Africa in the year 1905. It was cut into several polished gems, of which the two largest, the Greater Star of Africa and the Minor Star of Africa, are among the jewels of the Crown of the Great Britain. Mr Frederick Wells (who found it) it was not too impressed to find the diamond because he thought it was a crystal. When he realized the real value of his discovery, he understood that the jewel's weight was too great: having it was dangerous, but selling it was very difficult. Finally, he managed to sell it in 1907 to the Transvaal government for 150.000 pounds. The Praetorian region wanted to make a nice gift to the British King Edward VII. The size of the gem was extraordinary and it was entrusted to the Royal Asscher Company, and it was Joseph Asscher himself who exercised the cut. The first attempt was in vain, the expert struck a gem north with his Sharp Steel blade and the metal broke in two. On the second attempt he managed to split the gem in two halves and after several attacks he broke the jewel into nine large pieces and 96 tiny fractions. Gemologist worked for months in each of the gems, baptized as Cullinan in honor of the man who began his work in the Praetorian mines.



The exact age of the tree cannot be determined. The use of radioisotopes is not possible, as its heartwood has been lost down the centuries, while tree ring analysis demonstrated the tree to be at least 2000 years old.

Probably the most ancient olive tree in the world is in the village of Al Walaja in the Bethlehem district.

Two groups of experts from Japan and Europe dated to Al Badawi (The Big), as the Palestinians call it, between 4,000 and 5,000 years old, making it the oldest in the world.

Most ancient olive trees are found in the Mediterranean area where this tree is part of its biodiversity and intertwine with its culture. Olive trees are grown in eight EU countries, including Spain, Italy and Greece.

They also grow in Syria, Iran and California. Another exemple is the olive tree of Vouves . The Ancient Olive Tree of Vouves is located on the island of Crete and is considered one if the oldest olive tree in the world. And it still produces olives!

Archaeological evidence suggests that wild olives were already collected around 19,000 B.C. The olive tree is a slow-growing evergreen tree characterized by a gnarled trunk from which white branches and white flowers and narrow greenish-gray leaves sprout. Trees can reach more than 15 meters high and live for hundreds of years in the right conditions.

Perhaps the most ancient olive tree in the world

1885 - American sharpshooter Annie Oakley is hired by Nate Salsbury to be a part of Buffalo Bill's Wild West.



Annie Oakley was born Phoebe Ann (Annie) Mosey on August 13, 1860, in a log cabin less than two miles (3.2 km) northwest of Woodland, now Willowdell, in Darke County, Ohio, a rural county along the state's border with Indiana. Annie Oakley (born Phoebe Ann Mosey; August 13, 1860 – November 3, 1926) was an American sharpshooter who starred in Buffalo Bill's Wild West show. **Oakley developed hunting skills as a child, in order to provide for her impoverished family in western Ohio. At fifteen, she won a shooting contest against experienced marksman Frank E. Butler, whom she later married. The two of them joined Buffalo Bill in 1885, performing in Europe before royalty and other heads of state. Audiences were astounded to see her shooting-out a cigar from her husband's lips or splitting a playing-card edge-on at 30 paces, and she earned more than anyone except Buffalo Bill himself.**



The Boston News-Letter.

Published by Authority.

From Monday April 17. to Monday April 24. 1704.

London, Flying-Post from Decemb. 22. to 24th. 1703.

Letters from Scotland bring us the Copy of a Sheet lately Printed there, Intituled, *A reasonable Alarm for Scotland. In a Letter from a Gentleman in the City, to his Friend in the Country, concerning the present Danger of the Kingdom and of the Protestant Religion.*

This Letter takes Notice, That Papists swarm in that Nation, that they traffick more awowedly than formerly, & that of late many Scores of Priests and Jesuits are come thither from France, and gone to the North, to the Highlands & other places of the Country. That the Ministers of the Highlands and North gave in large Lists of them to the Committee of the General Assembly, to be laid before the Privy-Council.

It likewise observes, that a great Number of other ill-affected persons are come over from France, under pretence of accepting her Majesty's Gracious Indemnity; but, in reality, to increase Divisions in the Nation, and to entertain a Correspondence with France; That their ill Intentions are evident from their talking of, their owning the Interest of the pretended King James VIII. their secret Cabals, and their buying up of Arms and Ammunition, whatever they can find them.

To this he adds the late Writings and Adings of some disaffected persons, many of whom are for the Pretender, that several of them have declared they had rather embrace Popery than conform to the present Government; that they refuse to pray for the Queen, but use the ambiguous word Sovereign, and some of them pray in express Words for the King and Royal Family; and the charitable and generous Prince who has showed them so much Kindness. He likewise takes notice of Letters not long ago found in Cyprus, and directed to a Person lately come thither from St. Germain.

He says that the greatest Jacobites, who will not qualify themselves by taking the Oaths to Her Majesty, do now with the Papists and their Companions from St. Germain set up for the Liberty of the Subject, contrary to their own Principles, but merely to keep up a Division in the Nation. He adds, that they aggravate those things which the People complain of, as to England's refusing to allow them a freedom of Trade, &c. and do all they can to foment Divisions betwixt the Nations, and to obstruct a Redress of those things complain'd of.

The Jacobites, he says, do all they can to persuade the Nation that their pretended King is a Protestant in his Heart, tho' he dares not declare it while under the Power of France; that he is acquainted with the Mistakes of his Father's Government, will govern us more according to Law, and endear himself to his Subjects.

They magnify the Strength of their own Party, and the Weakness and Divisions of the other, in order to facilitate and hasten their Undertaking; they argue themselves out of their Fears, and into the highest assurance of accomplishing their purpose.

From all this he infers, That they have hopes of Assistance from France, otherwise they would never be so impudent; and he gives Reasons for his Apprehensions that the French King may send Troops thither this Winter, 1. Because the English & Dutch will not then be at Sea to oppose them. 2. He can then best spare them, the Season of Action beyond Sea being over. 3. The Expectation given him of a considerable number to join them, may encourage him to the undertaking with fewer Men if he can but send over a sufficient number of Officers with Arms and Ammunition.

He endeavours in the rest of his Letters to answer the foolish Pretences of the Pretender's being a Protestant, and that he will govern us according to Law. He says, that being bred up in the Religion and Politicks of France, he is by Education a stated Enemy to our Liberty and Religion. That the Obligations which he and his Family owe to the French King, must necessarily make him to be wholly at his Devotion, and to follow his Example; that if he sit upon the Throne, the three Nations must be oblig'd to pay the Debt which he owes the French King for the Education of himself, and for Entertaining his supposed Father and his Family. And since the King must restore him by his Troops, if ever he be restored, he will see to secure his own Debt before those Troops leave Britain. The Pretender being a good Proficient in the French and Spanish Schools, he will never think himself sufficiently aveng'd, but by the utter Ruins of his Protestant Subjects, both as Heretics and Traitors. The late Queen, his pretended Mother, who in cold Blood when she was Queen of Britain, advised to turn the West of Scotland into a hunting Field, will be then for doing so by the greatest part of the Nation; and, no doubt, is at Pains to have her pretended Son educated to her own Mind. Therefore, he says, it were a great Madness in the Nation to take a Prince bred up in the horrid School of Ingratitude, Persecution and Cruelty, and filled with Rage and Envy. The Jacobites, he says, both in Scotland and at St. Germain, are impatient under their present Straits, and knowing their Circumstances cannot be much worse than they are, at present, are the more inclinable to the Undertaking. He adds, That the French King knows there cannot be a more effectual way for himself to arrive at the Universal Monarchy, and to ruin the Protestant Interest, than by setting up the Pretender upon the Throne of Great Britain, he will in all probability attempt it; and tho' he should be persuaded that the Design would miscarry in the close, yet he cannot but reap some Advantage by embroiling the three Nations.

From all this the Author concludes it to be the Interest of the Nation, to provide for Self defence; and says, that as many have already taken the Alarm, and are furnishing themselves with Arms and Ammunition, he hopes the Government will not only allow it, but encourage it, since the Nation ought all to appear as one Man in this Defence

The Boston News-Letter

The Boston News-Letter, first published on **April 24, 1704**, is regarded as the first continuously published newspaper in British North America. It was heavily subsidized by the British government, with a limited circulation. All copies were approved by the governor. The colonies' first newspaper was *Publick Occurrences Both Forreign and Domestick*, which published its first and only issue on September 25, 1690. In 1718, the *Weekly Jamaica Courant* followed in Kingston. In 1726 the *Boston Gazette* began publishing with Bartholomew Green, Jr., as printer.

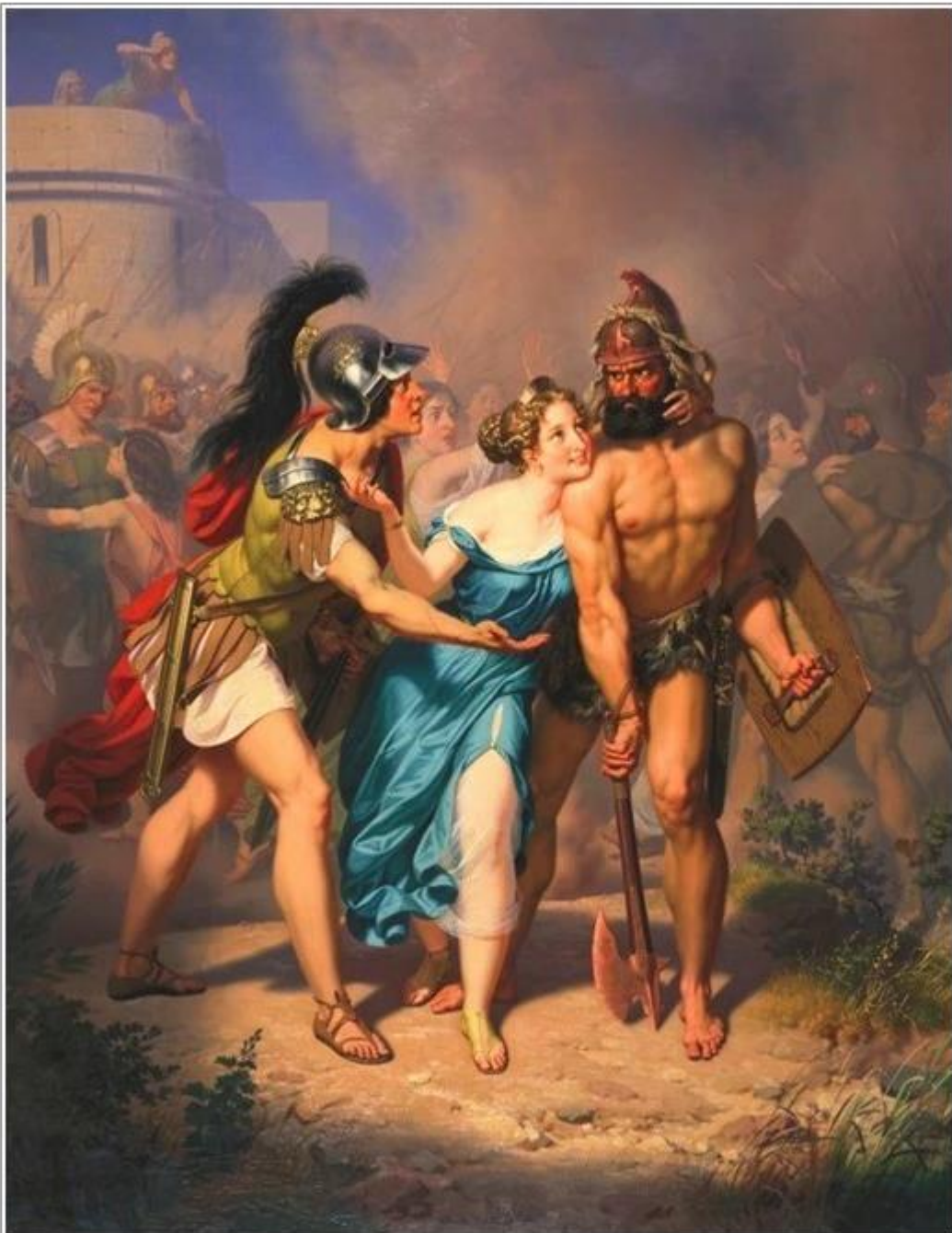
John Campbell (1653, Scotland – March 4, 1728) was a Boston editor. He founded the first regularly published newspaper in British America, *The Boston News-Letter*. Campbell was one of a family or kin of Boston booksellers and public officials whose relationships are not determinable. He arrived in Boston some time before 1698, and in 1702 was appointed postmaster.

This island and Ertholmene is **what remains in Denmark of Skåneland** east of Øresund, having been surrendered to Sweden in **1658** but with **Bornholm** after a local revolt later regained in **1660**.

Danish speakers. However, Swedish speakers often consider Bornholman to be easier to understand than standard Danish. The intonation resembles the Scanian dialect spoken in nearby Scania, the southernmost province of Sweden.

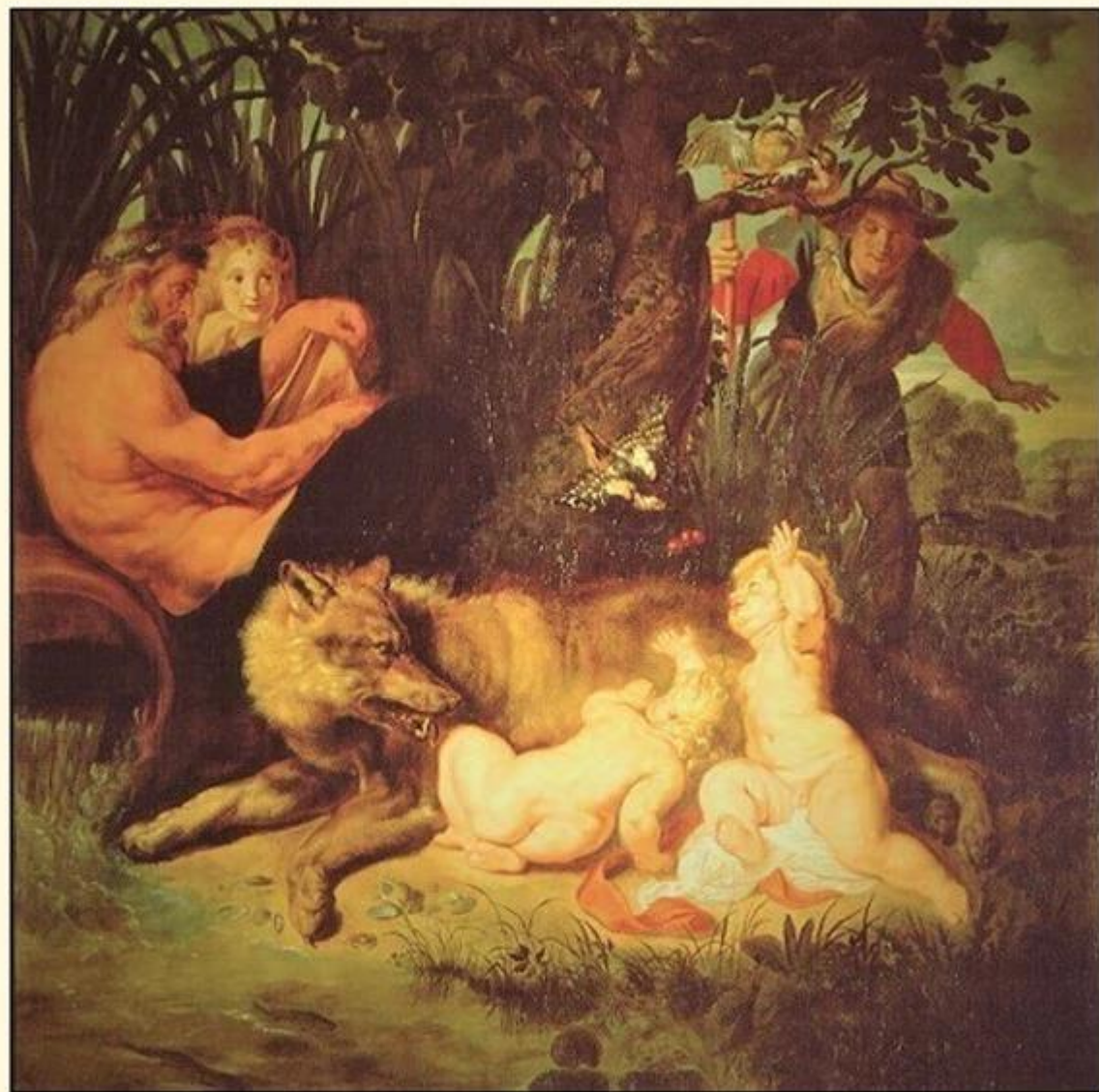
It was originally administratively part of the province of Scania and was administered by the Scanian Law after this was codified in the 13th century. Control over the island evolved into a long-raging dispute between the See of Lund and the Danish crown culminating in several battles.





The Rape Of The Sabines – The Invasion, Charles Christian Nahl (1871)

L'Enlèvement des Sabines "The Abduction of the Sabines", Nicolas Poussin (1638)



Romulus and his brother Remus



The founding of the city by Romulus was commemorated annually on April 21, with the festival of the Parilia. His first act was to fortify the Palatine, in the course of which he made a sacrifice to the gods. He then laid out the city's boundaries with a furrow that he ploughed, performed another sacrifice, and with his followers set to work building the city itself. Romulus then sought the assent of the people to become their king. With Numitor's help, he addressed them and received their approval. Romulus accepted the crown after he sacrificed and prayed to Jupiter, and after receiving favourable omens.



A replica of Manfred von Richthofens red Fokker Dr.I-triplan.

Manfred Albrecht Freiherr von Richthofen (2 May 1892 – 21 April 1918), known in English as Baron von Richthofen, and most famously as the "Red Baron", was a fighter pilot with the German Air Force during World War I. He is considered the ace-of-aces of the war, being officially credited with 80 air combat victories. Originally a cavalryman, Richthofen transferred to the Air Service in 1915, becoming one of the first members of fighter squadron Jagdstaffel 2 in 1916.



The assassination of **Abraham Lincoln** on **April 14, 1865**, was part of a larger conspiracy by John Wilkes Booth intended to revive the Confederate cause by eliminating the three most important officials of the United States government. Booth was a well known stage actor, and shot President Lincoln once in the back of the head while the president was watching the play *Our American Cousin* at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C. Also present in the box, as guests of the president and First Lady Mary Todd Lincoln, were Major Henry Rathbone and his fiancée Clara Harris.

This picture is a 4-by-3-inch (102 mm × 76 mm) glass-slide illustration of Lincoln's assassination, designed for projection in a magic lantern and dating from around 1900. From left to right, the figures depicted are Booth, President Lincoln, Mary Lincoln, Harris and Rathbone. (Wikipedia)

The assassination of Abraham Lincoln April 14, 1865



1592–1593 Malta plague epidemic

The 1592–1593 Malta plague epidemic was a major outbreak of plague on the island of Malta, then ruled by the Order of St John. It occurred in three waves between June 1592 and September 1593, and it resulted in approximately **3000 deaths**, which amounted to about 11% of the population. The disease was imported to Malta by Tuscan galleys that had captured vessels from Alexandria. In 1593, the Order requested assistance from Sicily to deal with the epidemic, and the measures taken were effective in containing plague. The death toll from the epidemic is believed to be about 3000 people, which **amounted to 11% of the islands' population.**

(Wikipedia)



The Church of Our Lady of Sorrows in Pietà was built in 1612 on the site of a mass burial used for victims of the 1592–1593 epidemic



14 June 1940



August 26 1944



(Bundesarchiv)



Bundesarchiv, Bild 1011-247-0775-38
Foto: Langhaus 1 1941



The pedi-cab, or
bicycle taxi 1945



Dag Hammarskjöld

1905 – 18 September 1961) was a **Swedish** economist and diplomat who served as the second Secretary-General of the United Nations. **From 7 April 1953** – 18 September 1961.

1638 - The Swedish colony of New Sweden is established 29 March in present-day Delaware in the United States.



*1792 – King Gustav III
of Sweden dies 29
March after being shot
in the back at a
midnight masquerade
ball at Stockholm's
Royal Opera 13 days
earlier. He is succeeded
by Gustav IV Adolf.*





Nicholas II as a child with his mother, Maria Feodorovna, in 1870



Emperor Nicholas II of Russia with his physically similar cousin, King George V of the United Kingdom (right), wearing German military uniforms in Berlin before the war; 1913

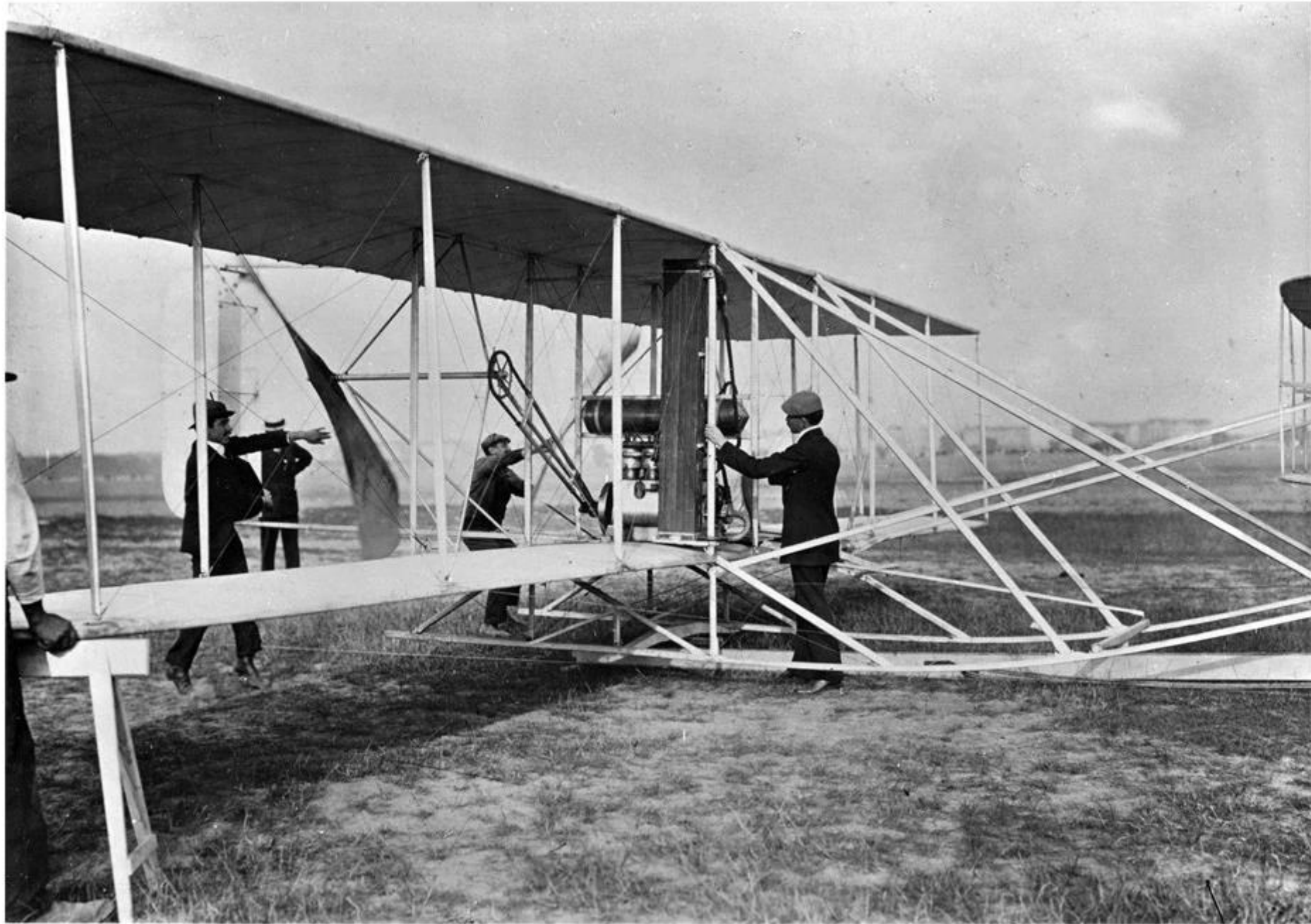


Le Grand Duc Nicolas futur Nicolas II

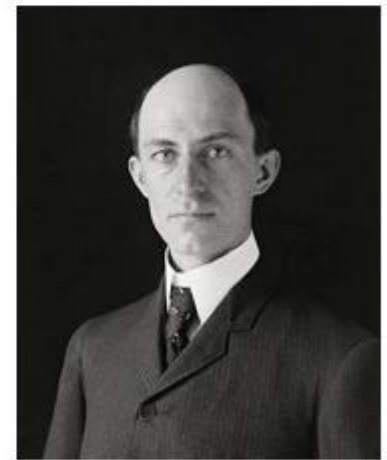
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Abdication 15 March 1917 of Nicholas II

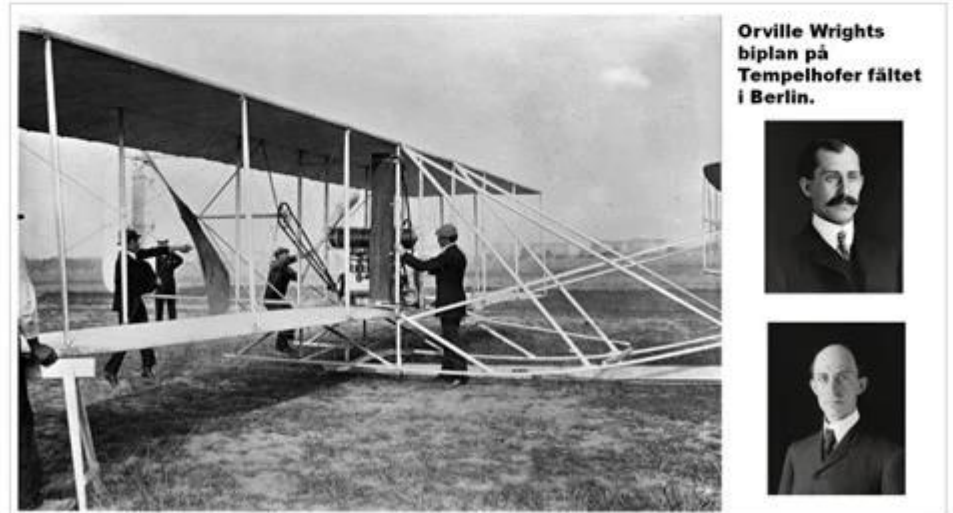
Nicholas had suffered a coronary occlusion only four days before his abdication. At the end of the "February Revolution", Nicholas II chose to abdicate on 2 March (O.S.) / 15 March (N.S.) 1917. He first abdicated in favor of Alexei, but a few hours later changed his mind after advice from doctors that Alexei would not live long enough while separated from his parents, who would be forced into exile. Nicholas thus abdicated on behalf of his son, and drew up a new manifesto naming his brother, Grand Duke Michael, as the next Emperor of all the Russians. He issued a statement but it was suppressed by the Provisional Government. Michael declined to accept the throne until the people were allowed to vote through a Constituent Assembly for the continuance of the monarchy or a republic. The abdication of Nicholas II and Michael's deferment of accepting the throne brought three centuries of the Romanov dynasty's rule to an end. The fall of Tsarist autocracy brought joy to liberals and socialists in Britain and France. The United States was the first foreign government to recognize the Provisional government. In Russia, the announcement of the Tsar's abdication was greeted with many emotions, including delight, relief, fear, anger and confusion.



**Orville Wrights
biplan på
Tempelhofer fältet
i Berlin.**



The Wright brothers – Orville (August 19, 1871 – January 30, 1948) and Wilbur (April 16, 1867 – May 30, 1912) – were two American aviation pioneers generally credited with inventing, building, and flying the world's first successful motor-operated airplane. They made the first controlled, sustained flight of a powered, heavier-than-air aircraft with the Wright Flyer on December 17, 1903, 4 mi (6 km) south of Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. In 1904–05, the brothers developed their flying machine to make longer-running and more aerodynamic flights with the Wright Flyer II, followed by the first truly practical fixed-wing aircraft, the Wright Flyer III. The Wright brothers were also the first to invent aircraft controls that made fixed-wing powered flight possible.



Although the start of the history of film is not clearly defined, the commercial, public screening of ten of Lumière brothers' short films in Paris on 28 December 1895 can be regarded as the breakthrough of projected cinematographic motion pictures. There had been earlier cinematographic results and screenings but these lacked either the quality or the momentum that propelled the cinématographe Lumière into a worldwide success.

Soon film production companies and studios were established all over the world. The first decade of motion picture saw film moving from a novelty to an established mass entertainment industry. The earliest films were in black and white, under a minute long, without recorded sound and consisted of a single shot from a steady camera.





The General Art and Industrial Exposition of Stockholm of 1897 (Swedish: Allmänna konst- och industriutställningen) also known as Stockholm Exhibition or Stockholm World's Fair (Stockholmsutställningen) was a World's Fair staged in 1897 in Stockholm, Sweden.





The Kiel Week (German: Kieler Woche) or Kiel Regatta is an annual sailing event in Kiel, the capital of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany. It is the largest sailing event in the world, and also one of the largest Volksfeste in Germany, attracting millions of people every year from all over Germany and neighbouring countries



1920



Swedish people in The 1920s

1925



The first railway in Sweden to use steam locomotives from the outset was Nora-Ervalla - Örebro railway in Närke, which opened 5 March 1856, built on standard gauge. The railway "Bergslagsbanan" Gothenburg-Gavle-Falun, was the longest privately built railway, 478 km (297 mi), opened 1879.



The chastity belt, mentioned from the 13th century, may have originated in **Florence**. Even the American Indians used them. Several copies of the chastity belts were found in museums in the early 1900s, for example in the Venice Arsenal, in the Musée de Cluny in Paris, in Breslau, in the collections of Rosenborg Castle in Copenhagen, in Erbach (Odenwald) and others. sites. Whether all of these are genuine cannot be determined.



US total death in Wars 1775 – 2019: 1 354 664 people

Name	Popullation	Deaths
Civil War	31,44 million	655 000
Total year 1775-2019		1 354 664



During the British Raj, India experienced some of the worst famines ever recorded

Name	year	dead millions
Great Bengal Famine	1769–1770	10
Chalisa famine	1783–1784	11
Doji bara famine	1789–1795	11
Agra famine of	1837–38	0,8
Eastern Rajputana	1860–1861	2
Orissa famine of	1866	1
Rajputana famine	1868–1870	1,5
Bihar famine	1873–1874	0
Great Famine	1876–1878	10,3
Odisha, Bihar	1888–1889	0,15
Indian famine	1896–1897	5
Indian famine	1899–1900	1
Bombay Presidency	1905–1906	0,23
Bengal famine	1943–1944	1,5
Total (1765–1947)		dead 55,48 million



Famines in India were made more severe by British policies in India.

Dead: 55 million

Miss Beatrice Mary McDonald, New York City. The first nurse to receive the Distinguished Service Cross. Decorated by Secretary Baker on Feb. 27th. Day of "Welcome Day Parade"

27 February 1919.

American National Red Cross photograph collection (Library of Congress)

No known restrictions on publication





Weenen massacre

The Weenen massacre was the Zulu massacre of Khoikhoi, Basuto and Voortrekkers on **17 February 1838**. The massacres occurred at Doringkop, Bloukrans River, Moordspruit, Rensburgspruit and other sites around the present day town of Weenen in South Africa's KwaZulu-Natal province. Deaths 532 (approx.)

After killing Piet Retief and about 100 people of his delegation, the Zulu King Dingane sent his impis to kill the remaining voortrekkers who were camped at Doringkop, Bloukrans (Blaauwekrans), Moordspruit, Rensburgspruit and other sites along the Bushman River (Zulu: Mtshezi), in the present province of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. The present day town of Weenen, situated close to these sites, derives its name from the Dutch word for "wept". "Not a soul was spared. Old men, women and babies were murdered in the most brutal manner.

Estimated rapings:

Russia: 560 000

United States: 190 000

Other Western: 110 000



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Miriam_Gebhardt#/media/Foto:Miriam_Gebhardt.jpg

In a book published in 2015, **Als die Soldaten kamen (When the Soldiers Came)**, she drew attention to rapes committed by allied soldiers, including the western allies, in the aftermath of World War II. It drew media attention in Germany and abroad.

Als die Soldaten kamen. Die Vergewaltigung deutscher Frauen am Ende des Zweiten Weltkriegs [When the Soldiers Came: The Rape of German Women at the End of the Second World War] (in German). München: DVA. 2015. ISBN 978-3-421-04633-8.

**Miriam
Gebhardt**



Publication date 2015-05-24

After multiple rapes & burying her mother, my mother escaped East Berlin

Since my aunts have all now passed on and my 94 year old mother no longer has her sisters for talk therapy, I played some of this German narrative from the documentary on the phone to Mom last night and told her what i saw on the film. After she learned about the **2,000,000 rapes in Germany, she finally spoke more about the war to me than ever before in her lifetime.**

Richard Overy, a historian from King's College London, has criticised the viewpoint held by the Russians, asserting that they refuse to acknowledge Soviet war crimes committed during the war, "Partly this is because they felt that much of it was justified vengeance against an enemy who committed much worse, and partly it was because they were writing the victors' history."

Geoffrey Roberts writes that the Red Army raped women in every country they passed through, but mostly in Austria and Germany: 70,000–100,000 rapes in Vienna, and "hundreds of thousands" of rapes in Germany. He notes that the German Army probably committed tens of thousands of rapes on the Eastern Front, but that murder was the more typical crime for them.

The majority of the assaults were committed in the Soviet occupation zone; estimates of the numbers of German women raped by Soviet soldiers have ranged up to 2 million. According to historian William Hitchcock, in many cases women were the victims of repeated rapes, some as many as 60 to 70 times. At least 100,000 women are believed to have been raped in Berlin, based on surging abortion rates in the following months and contemporary hospital reports, with an estimated 10,000 women dying in the aftermath. Female deaths in connection with the rapes in Germany, overall, are estimated at 240,000. Antony Beevor describes it as the "greatest phenomenon of mass rape in history", and has concluded that at least 1.4 million women were raped in East Prussia, Pomerania and Silesia alone. According to Natalya Gesse, Soviet soldiers raped German females from eight to eighty years old. Soviet and Polish women were not spared either.



Berlin Rape – City 1945

Widespread ignorance of Sweden's actions during the WW2

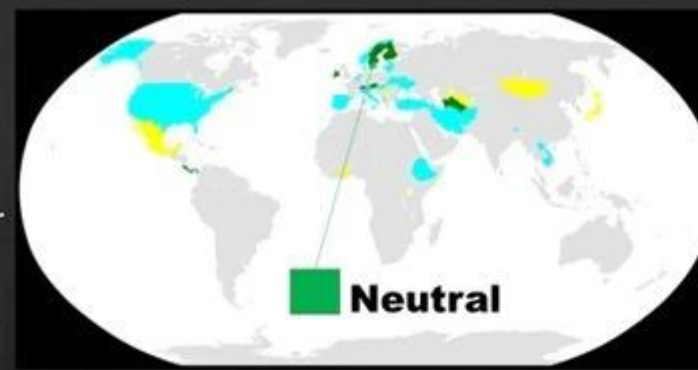
Widespread ignorance of Sweden's actions during the Second World War. The ignorant mention Sweden as a coward. The background is, that Sweden was blackmailed into allowing German troops to use Swedish railways.

The alternative, of a German invasion of Sweden had not benefited neither Sweden nor the Allies. Neutral countries (eight existed during World War II) had to trade with all nations in order to be considered as neutral countries. Germany regularly moved industrial production, mining, raw materials, food and resources from its conquered countries. Sweden's neutrality gave Germany much less such an opportunity.

Which shortened the war.

Sweden 1939 – 45 (Neutral)

Sometimes questions arise about Sweden and the times during the Second World War. Some who ask are genuinely interested in what happened. Others seem more willing to criticize Sweden. Some just war to start a quarrel. Sweden was a neutral nation. There were several neutral nations. During the war, Sweden sent weapons and aid to Finland at a higher value than its own defense budget. During the war, approximately 7,000 of the Jewish Danish population were rescued to Sweden. About 27,000 prisoners from Germany's extermination camp were rescued to Sweden (White Buses / Folke Bernadotte). Raoul Wallenberg (in Hungary) saved a number of Jews by issuing Swedish passports to them. Swedish directors in Germany were the first to smuggle evidence of Germany's extermination camp. Several directors were imprisoned and sentenced to death. (Pardoned later)



**8 countrys
Neutral during
The World War II**

Neutrality during World War II

Many countries made neutrality declarations during World War II. However, of the European states closest to the war, only **Andorra, Ireland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland** (with **Liechtenstein**), and **Vatican** (the Holy See) remained neutral to the end.



27 000 saved to Sweden

**Raoul Wallenberg
9 000 saved**

**Saved by a
Swedish person
or to Sweden**

**70-80 000 Finish children
saved to Sweden**



9 500 soldiers Swedish

America's traditional policy of open immigration had ended when Congress enacted restrictive immigration quotas in 1921 and 1924. The quota system allowed only 25,957 Germans to enter the country every year. After the stock market crash of 1929, rising unemployment caused restrictionist sentiment to grow, and President Herbert Hoover ordered vigorous enforcement of visa regulations. The new policy significantly reduced immigration; in 1932 the United States issued only 35,576 immigration visas.

The United States had no designated refugee policy during the Nazi period. It only had an immigration policy. Those escaping Nazi persecution had to navigate a deliberate and slow immigration process. Strict quotas **limited the number of people who could immigrate each year.**

Estimates indicate that the WRB may have saved as many as 200,000 Jews. One can only speculate **how many more might have been saved** had the WRB been established in August 1942, when Gerhart Riegner's message reached the United States.

Though at least **110,000 Jewish refugees escaped to the United States** from Nazi-occupied territory between **1933** and **1941**, hundreds of **thousands more applied to immigrate and were unsuccessful.**



7 000 saved to Sweden from Denmark



1931 - German Nazi leaders Adolf Hitler and Joseph Goebbels are forbidden by Stockholm police officers to give lectures at a Swedish Nazi meeting in Stockholm.

In February 1931, Birger Furugård, party leader of the Swedish National Socialist Party (SNSP) requested permission for Adolf Hitler and Joseph Goebbels to speak at a public meeting in Stockholm. The meeting was scheduled for March 1931. Stockholm **Police Chief Eric Hallgren** declined the request on formal grounds.

Birger Furugård, leader of the **Swedish National Socialist Party** (S.N.S.P.) had in February 1931 applied for permission for Adolf Hitler to speak at a meeting in Stockholm. The police refused this request. One Friday in November of that year, the newspaper Folkets Dagblad received a letter containing the **threat of firing Anatoly Lunatjarsky** on his expected visit to Stockholm. Lunatjarsky was a Russian Bolshevik and had been given permission to give a lecture on his visit to the capital. **The fascists were outraged that a "Soviet Jew" had been allowed to speak but not Adolf Hitler.**





Giuseppe "Joe" Zangara (September 7, 1900 – March 20, 1933) was an Italian immigrant and naturalized United States citizen who attempted to assassinate then-President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt on February 15, 1933, seventeen days before Roosevelt's inauguration. During a night speech by Roosevelt in Miami, Florida, Zangara fired five shots with a handgun he had purchased a couple of days before. He missed his target and instead injured five bystanders, mortally wounding Anton Cermak, the Mayor of Chicago.

Giuseppe Zangara



While shaking hands with President-elect **Franklin D. Roosevelt** at Bayfront Park in Miami, **Florida on February 15, 1933**, Cermak was shot in the lung and mortally wounded by Giuseppe Zangara, who was attempting to assassinate Roosevelt.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Anton Cermak

12 feb. 1935 - 81 crew members survived USS Macon's (ZRS 5) 1935 crash



The USS Macon (ZRS-5) was a rigid airship built and operated by the United States Navy for scouting and served as a "flying aircraft carrier",

Less than 20 ft (6.1 m) shorter than Hindenburg, both the Macon and "sister ship" the USS Akron (ZRS-4) were among the largest flying objects in the world in terms of length and volume. Although both of the hydrogen-filled, Zeppelin-built Hindenburg and the LZ 130 Graf Zeppelin II were longer, the two American-built sister naval airships still hold the world record for helium-filled rigid airships.

There were 83 men in the crew. The wreckage sank within a few minutes after it hit the water. We lingered around the spot where it sank looking for any parts which might be floating around.



12 Feb. ,1771 – Gustav III becomes the King of Sweden.

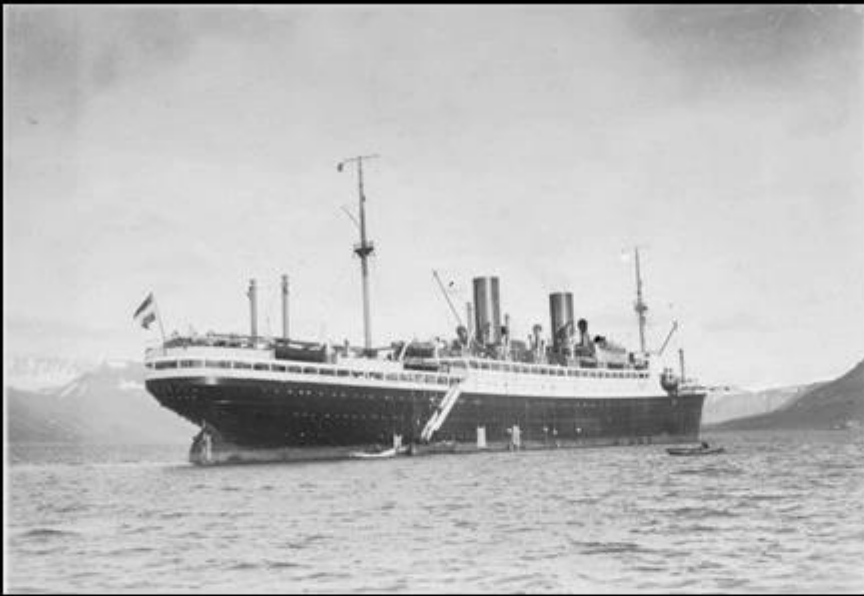
Gustav III (24 January [O.S. 13 January] 1746 – 29 March 1792)^{note on dates[1]} was King of Sweden from 1771 until his assassination in 1792. He was the eldest son of Adolf Frederick, King of Sweden^[1] and Queen Louise Ulrika (a sister of King Frederick the Great of Prussia), and a first cousin of Empress Catherine the Great of Russia by reason of their common descent from Christian August of Holstein-Gottorp, Prince of Eutin, and his wife Albertina Frederica of Baden-Durlach.

Japanese invasions of Korea (1592–1598)



The Japanese invasions of Korea comprised two separate yet linked operations: an initial invasion in 1592, a brief truce in 1596, and a second invasion in 1597. The conflict ended in 1598 with the withdrawal of the Japanese forces from the Korean Peninsula after a military stalemate in Korea's southern coastal provinces.

The invasions were launched by Toyotomi Hideyoshi with the intent of conquering the Korean Peninsula and China, which were respectively ruled by the Joseon and Ming dynasty. Japan quickly succeeded in occupying large portions of the Korean Peninsula, but the contribution of reinforcements by the Ming, as well as the disruption of Japanese supply fleets along the western and southern coasts by the Joseon Navy forced a withdrawal of Japanese forces from Pyongyang and the northern provinces to the south, in Busan and nearby southern regions.



https://sv.wikipedia.org/wiki/SS_General_von_Steuben#/media/Fil:Bundesarchiv_N_1572_Bild-1925-079,_Polarfahrt_mit_Dampfer_%22M%C3%BCnchen%22,_Advent-Bay.jpg



Bundesarchiv, Bild 137-05402
Foto: Geiges, Löffel 1929

SS General von Steuben

On 10 February 1945 the ship was torpedoed

SS General von Steuben was a German passenger liner and later an armed transport ship of the German Navy that was sunk during World War II. She was launched as München (sometimes spelled Muenchen), renamed in 1930 as General von Steuben (after the famous German officer of the American Revolutionary War), and renamed again in 1938 as Steuben.

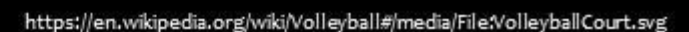
During World War II, she served as a troop accommodation ship, and from 1944 as an armed transport. On 10 February 1945 the ship was torpedoed by the Soviet submarine S-13 during Operation Hannibal and sunk. It has been estimated there were around 4,000 deaths.



John Hooper (also Johan Hoper; c. 1495 – 9 February 1555) was an English churchman, Anglican Bishop of Gloucester, and Worcester, a Protestant reformer and a Protestant martyr. A proponent of the English Reformation, he was executed for heresy by burning during the reign of Queen Mary I. After Edward VI's legislation on the church was repealed, Hooper was deprived of his bishopric as a married man in March 1554. He was kept in prison and, after the revival of the heresy acts in December 1554, he was condemned for heresy by Bishop Gardiner and degraded by Bishop Bonner on 29 January 1555. Hooper was sent to Gloucester, where he was burnt on 9 February

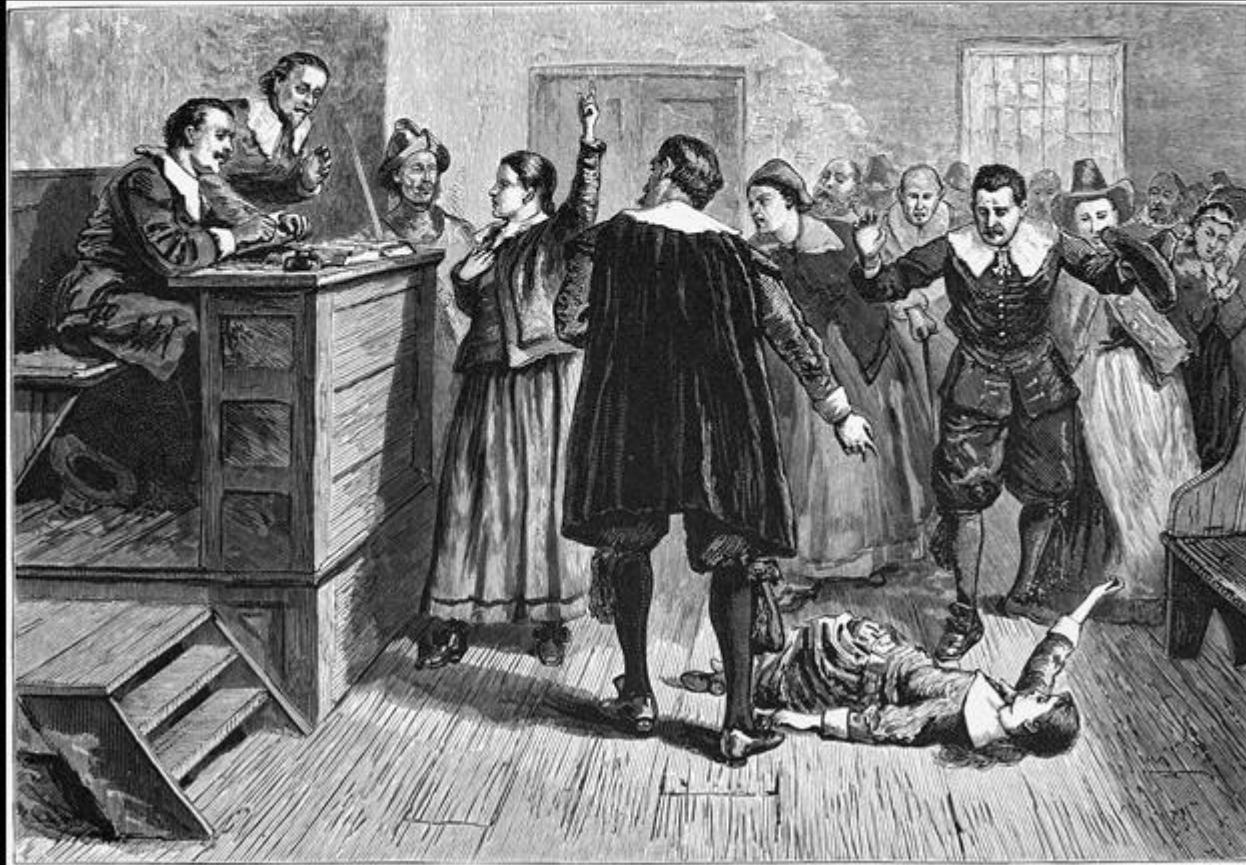


9 February, 1895, in Holyoke, Massachusetts (United States), **William G. Morgan**, a YMCA physical education director, created a new game called Mintonette, a name derived from the game of badminton, as a pastime to be played (preferably) indoors and by any number of players. The game took some of its characteristics from other sports such as tennis and handball. Another indoor sport, basketball, was catching on in the area, having been invented just ten miles (sixteen kilometres) away in the city of Springfield, Massachusetts, only four years before. Mintonette was designed to be an indoor sport, less rough than basketball, for older members of the YMCA, while still requiring a bit of athletic effort.



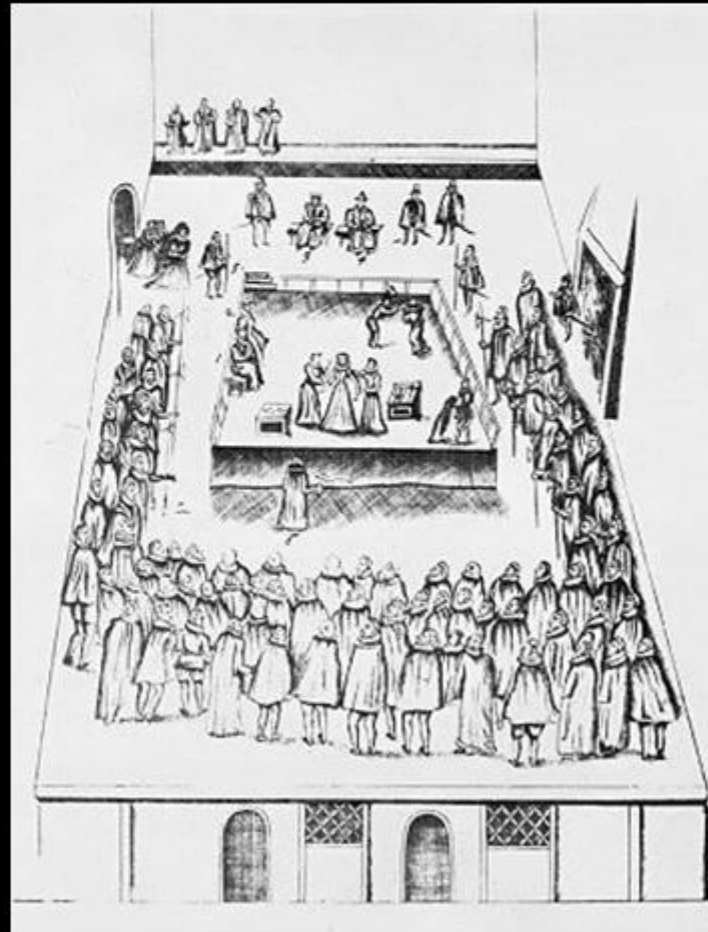
Accusations: **The Salem witch trials start 8 February 1692**

The trials were started after people had been accused of witchcraft, primarily by teenage girls such as Elizabeth Hubbard, 17, as well as some who were younger. Dorothy Good was four or five years old when she was accused of witchcraft.



The Salem witch trials were a series of hearings and prosecutions of people accused of witchcraft in colonial Massachusetts between February 8, 1692 and May 1693. More than two hundred people were accused. Thirty were found guilty, nineteen of whom were executed by hanging (fourteen women and five men). One other man, Giles Corey, was pressed to death for refusing to plead, and at least five people died in jail.

Mary, Queen of Scots (8 December 1542 – 8 February 1587)



At Fotheringhay, on the evening of 7 February 1587, Mary was told she was to be **executed the next morning**.

Mary was not beheaded with a single strike. The first blow missed her neck and struck the back of her head. The second blow severed the neck, except for a small bit of sinew, which the executioner cut through using the axe. Afterwards, he held her head aloft and declared, "God save the Queen."

1958 – Eight **Manchester United F.C. players** and 15 other passengers are killed in the Munich air disaster.

The Munich air disaster occurred on **6 February 1958** when British European Airways Flight 609 crashed on its third attempt to take off from a slush-covered runway at Munich-Riem Airport, West Germany. On the plane was the Manchester United football team, nicknamed the "Busby Babes", along with supporters and journalists. Twenty of the 44 on the aircraft died at the scene. The injured, some unconscious, were taken to the Rechts der Isar Hospital in Munich where three more died, resulting in 23 fatalities with 21 survivors.



Manchester United players

Geoff Bent
Roger Byrne
Eddie Colman
Duncan Edwards (survived the crash, but died in hospital 15 days later)
Mark Jones
David Pegg
Tommy Taylor
Liam "Billy" Whelan

Fatalities Manchester United F.C. players



1899 – Spanish–American War: The Treaty of Paris, a peace treaty between the United States and Spain, is ratified by the United States Senate.



The Spanish–American War was an armed conflict between Spain and the United States in 1898. Hostilities began in the aftermath of the internal explosion of USS Maine in Havana Harbor in Cuba, leading to U.S. intervention in the Cuban War of Independence. The war led to emergence of U.S. predominance in the Caribbean region, and resulted in U.S. acquisition of Spain's Pacific possessions. That led to U.S. involvement in the Philippine Revolution and ultimately in the Philippine–American War. The defeat and loss of the last remnants of the Spanish Empire was a profound shock to Spain's national psyche and provoked a thorough philosophical and artistic reevaluation of Spanish society known as the Generation of '98.



Otto becomes the
first modern King
of Greece.
6 Feb. 1833

Otto of Greece

Otto (1 June 1815 – 26 July 1867) was a Bavarian prince who became the first King of Greece in 1832 under the Convention of London. He reigned until he was deposed in 1862.

The second son of King Ludwig I of Bavaria, Otto ascended the newly created throne of Greece while still a minor. His government was initially run by a three-man regency council made up of Bavarian court officials. Upon reaching his majority, Otto removed the regents when they proved unpopular with the people, and he ruled as an absolute monarch. Eventually his subjects' demands for a constitution proved overwhelming, and in the face of an armed (but bloodless) insurrection, Otto granted a constitution in 1843.

United Artist
Founded 5 Feb. 1919

Douglas Fairbanks,
Mary Pickford, Charlie
Chaplin, and D. W.
Griffith in 1919

Founded in 1919 by D. W. Griffith, Charlie Chaplin, Mary Pickford, and Douglas Fairbanks, the studio was premised on allowing actors to control their own interests, rather than being dependent upon commercial studios. UA was repeatedly bought, sold, and restructured over the ensuing century.

United Artists Corporation
Company.

INCORPORATED
UNDER THE LAWS OF
California

Alphabetical List of Stockholders.

AT CLOSING OF BOOKS ON THE 15TH DAY OF MARCH 1920

NAME	RESIDENCE	SHARES	AMOUNT
Charles Chaplin	Los Angeles Calif.	100.00	20.00
Douglas Fairbanks	Los Angeles Calif.	100.00	20.00
D. W. Griffith	724-12 Avenue Building New York N.Y.	100.00	20.00
Mary Pickford	Los Angeles Calif.	100.00	20.00
William S. Paley	1140 Broadway New York N.Y.	100.00	20.00
		500.00	100.00

Candid
Secretary

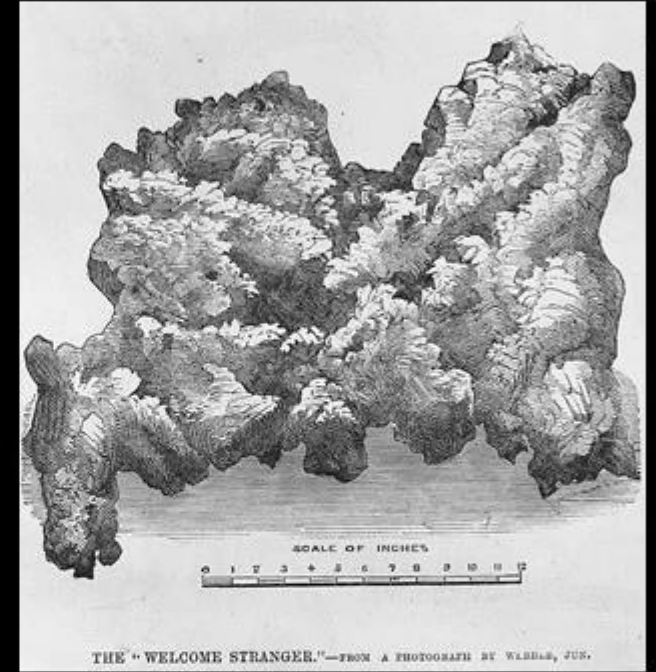
Welcome Stranger is the biggest alluvial gold nugget found

The **Welcome Stranger** is the biggest alluvial gold nugget found, which had a calculated refined **weight of 97.14 kilograms** (3,123 ozt). It measured 61 by 31 cm (24 by 12 in) and was discovered by prospectors John Deason and Richard Oates on 5 February 1869 at Moliagul, Victoria, Australia, about 14.6 kilometres (9 miles) north-west of Dunolly.



Miners and their wives posing with the finders of the nugget, Richard Oates, John Deason and his wife

2.3 million GBP value in 2019 Goldprice



A wood engraving of the Welcome Stranger published in The Illustrated Australian News for Home Reader on 1 March 1869. The scale bar across the bottom represents 12 inches (30 cm).

1649 – Charles Stuart, the son of King Charles I, is declared King Charles II of England and Scotland

Charles II (29 May 1630 – 6 February 1685) was king of England, Scotland, and Ireland. He was king of Scotland from 1649 until his deposition in 1651, and king of England, Scotland and Ireland from the 1660 Restoration of the monarchy until his death in 1685. Charles II was the eldest surviving child of Charles I of England, Scotland and Ireland and Henrietta Maria of France. After Charles I's execution at Whitehall on 30 January 1649, at the climax of the English Civil War, the Parliament of Scotland proclaimed Charles II **king on 5 February 1649**. However, England entered the period known as the English Interregnum or the English Commonwealth, and the country was a de facto republic led by Oliver Cromwell. Cromwell defeated Charles II at the Battle of Worcester on 3 September 1651, and Charles fled to mainland Europe.



Battle of Turckheim 1675



The Battle of Turckheim was a battle during the Franco-Dutch War that occurred on 5 January 1675 at a site between the towns of Colmar and Turckheim in Alsace. The French army, commanded by the Viscount of Turenne, defeated the armies of Austria and Brandenburg, led by Alexander von Bournonville and Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg.

Battle of Nancy 1477

The Battle of Nancy was the final and decisive battle of the Burgundian Wars, fought outside the walls of Nancy on 5 January 1477 by Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, against René II, Duke of Lorraine, and the Swiss Confederacy.

René's forces won the battle, and Charles' mutilated body was found three days later.

Most of Charles' army was killed during the battle and their retreat. Only the few who retreated over 50 km (31 mi) to Metz survived. Contemporary chronicles record that the killing of retreating soldiers continued for three days after the battle and that for 5-6 leagues



"Rene takes the town of Nancy",
by Pierre Jacobi (1519)



Charles the Bold

Prague Spring (invaded by the other Warsaw Pact countries on 20–21 August 1968)

Alexander Dubček (27 November 1921 – 7 November 1992) was a Czechoslovak and Slovak politician who served as the First Secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (KSČ) **(de facto leader of Czechoslovakia) from January 1968 to April 1969.** He attempted to reform the communist government during the Prague Spring but was **forced to resign** following the Warsaw Pact invasion in August 1968.

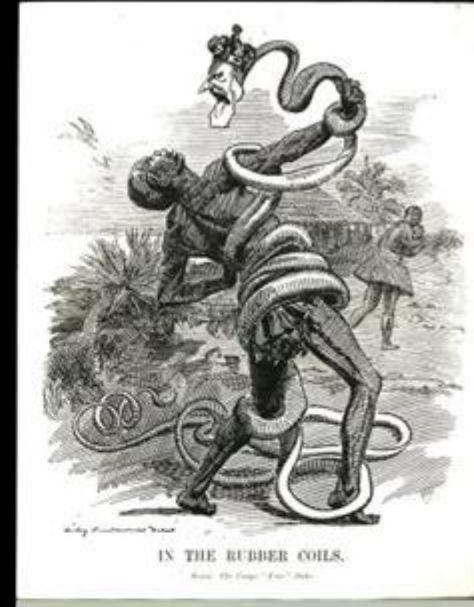


Leopold was the founder and sole owner of the Congo Free State and all its people, a private project undertaken on his own behalf. He used explorer Henry Morton Stanley to help him lay claim to the Congo, an area now known as the Democratic Republic of the Congo. At the Berlin Conference of 1884–1885, the colonial nations of Europe authorised his claim by committing the Congo Free State to improving the lives of the native inhabitants.



Under his regime millions of Congolese **people died**. Modern estimates range from one million to **fifteen million**, with a consensus growing around **10 million**. Several historians argue against this figure due to the absence of reliable censuses, the enormous mortality of diseases such as smallpox or sleeping sickness and the fact that there were only 175 administrative agents in charge of rubber exploitation.

Reports of deaths and abuse led to a major international scandal in the early 20th century, and Leopold was forced by the Belgian government to relinquish control of the colony to the civil administration in 1908.



Leopold II a massmurderer



Congolese children, victim of Force publique in Leopold's Congo. The photographs were taken by Alice Seeley Harris.

Encyclopædia Britannica writes that the population possibly went from **30 to 8 million**.

Double life and secret **German children**

Beginning in 1957, Lindbergh had engaged in lengthy sexual relationships with three women while he remained married to Anne Morrow. He fathered three children with hatmaker Brigitte Hesshaimer (1926–2001), who had lived in the small Bavarian town of Geretsried. He had two children with her sister Mariette, a painter, living in Grimsuat. Lindbergh also had a son and daughter (born in 1959 and 1961) with Valeska, an East Prussian aristocrat who was his private secretary in Europe and lived in Baden-Baden

All seven children were born between 1958 and 1967.

Lindbergh developed a long-term friendship with the automobile pioneer Henry Ford, who was well known for his **anti-Semitic newspaper** The Dearborn Independent. In a famous comment about Lindbergh to Detroit's former FBI field office special agent in charge in July 1940, Ford said: "When **Charles** comes out here, we **only talk about the Jews.**"



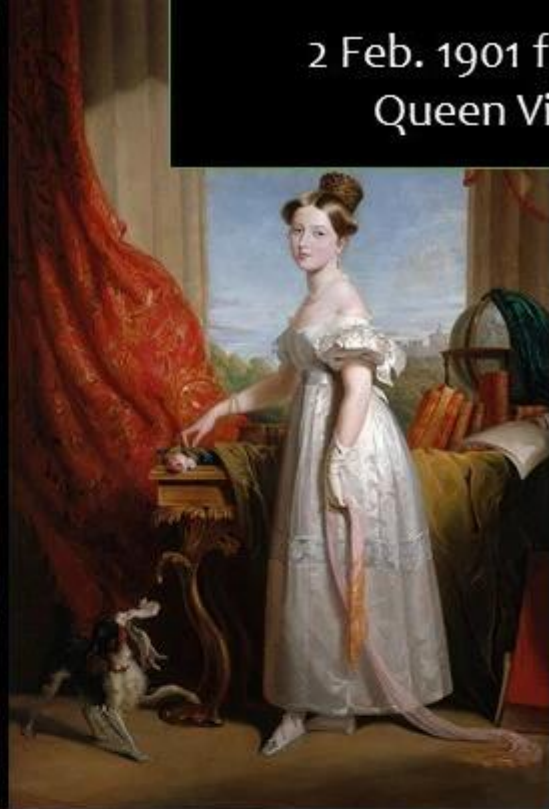
Lindbergh pro – Nazi and bigot



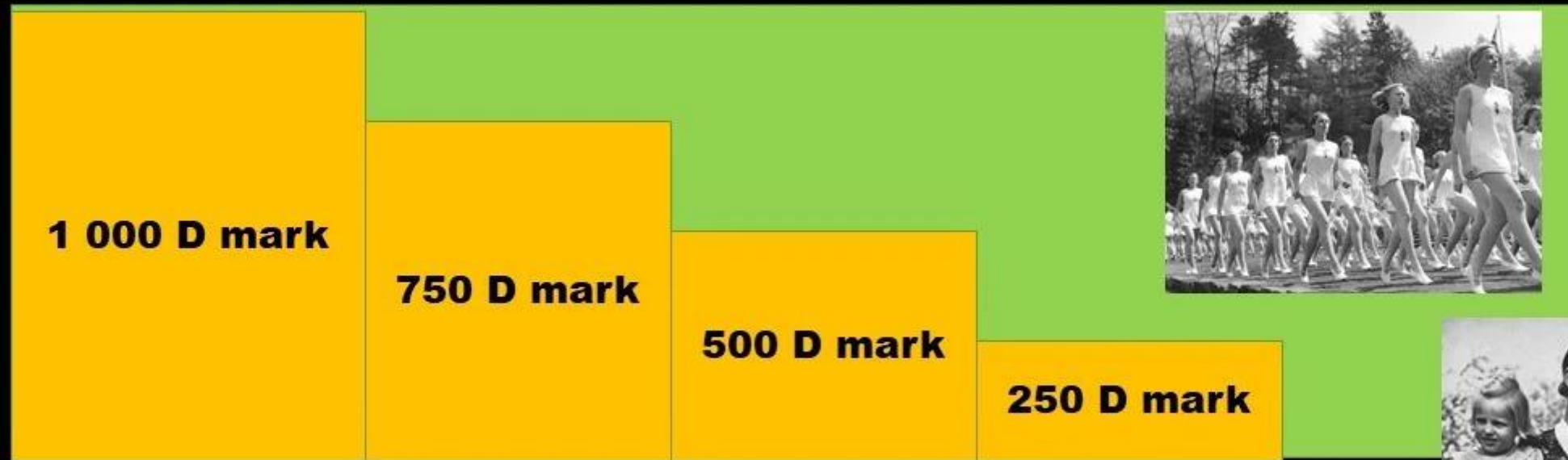
Lindbergh said certain races have "demonstrated superior ability" in the design, manufacture, and operation of machines". He further said, "The growth of our western civilization has been closely related to this superiority." Lindbergh admired "the German genius" for science and organization, the English genius for government and commerce, the French genius for living and the understanding of life". He believed, "in America they can be blended to form the greatest genius of all. His message was popular throughout many Northern communities and especially well received in the Midwest, while the American South was anglophilic and supported a pro-British foreign policy. The South was the most pro-British and interventionist part of the country.

In his book The American Axis, Holocaust researcher and investigative journalist Max Wallace agreed with Franklin Roosevelt's assessment that Lindbergh was "pro-Nazi". However, he found that the Roosevelt Administration's accusations of dual loyalty or treason were unsubstantiated. Wallace considered Lindbergh to be a well-intentioned but bigoted and misguided Nazi sympathizer whose career as the leader of the isolationist movement had a destructive impact on Jewish people.

2 Feb. 1901 funeral of
Queen Victoria



In Germany with the Nazis in power, childbirth was encouraged. You want to create more soldiers. Loans of DEM 1,000 were given to women. After health examination and genealogy. **The loan was written off** as the number of children came. One child, debt remaining 75% etc. Four children debt free. Medals were also awarded. Eight children could win a gold medal. The side effect of getting women out of the labor market was reduced unemployment and child birth increased by 25%.



Nazi-Germany wanted more soldiers

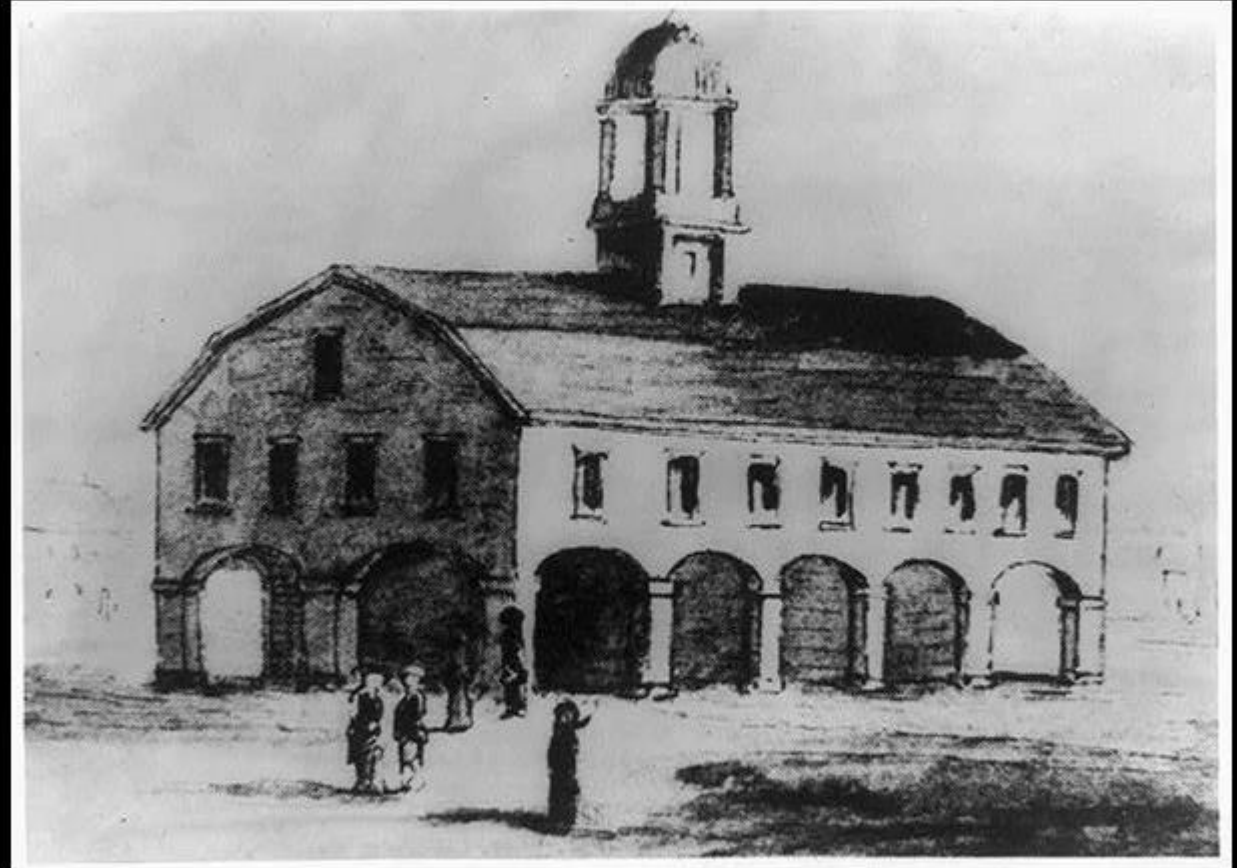
First session of the U.S. Supreme Court 1 Feb. 1790



In the **Royal Exchange Building** on **New York City's Broad Street**, the Supreme Court of the United States meets for the first time, with Chief Justice John Jay of New York presiding.

"Old Royal Exchange" and the Merchants Exchange was a covered marketplace located near the foot of Broad Street, near its intersection with Water Street.

Originally a one-story building in 1675, it was rebuilt with a meeting hall on the upper story in 1752, typical of the type of market halls found in England and Europe at the time.



The Wilhelm Gustloff sinks

The Wilhelm Gustloff was a ship built by Blohm & Voss and named after the assassinated leader of the Nazi party in Switzerland, Wilhelm Gustloff. Launched on 5 May 1937, it served first as a German cruise ship, then as a hospital ship. During WWII, the Wilhelm Gustloff was used mainly as a barracks ship for U-boat trainees.

Departing Gdingen early on **30 January 1945** for what was to be its final voyage, the Wilhelm Gustloff carried a cargo of evacuated civilians and wounded German soldiers and sailors. It was escorted by a single torpedo boat. When the ship activated its red and green navigation lights in order to avoid a potential collision with an oncoming minesweeper convoy, it was sighted by the Soviet submarine S-13. The Wilhelm Gustloff was torpedoed 30 kilometres off shore and took three direct hits soon after 9.00pm. 70 minutes later it sank. Because the ship was carrying refugees, there were thousands more passengers than its official carrying capacity of 2,000 allowed. Estimates have suggested that there were between 6,000 and 10,000 on board. The official **death toll was 6,050 people**, but again, figures suggest that **perhaps as many as 9,500** were killed that day, making the disaster the worst in shipping history.

Attribution: Bundesarchiv, Bild 183-
H27992 / Sönnke, Hans / CC-BY-SA 3.0

"Wilhelm Gustloff" in Danzig



The space shuttle 'Columbia' breaks up on re-entry into the Earth's atmosphere, killing seven astronauts.

Saturday, February 1, 2003. : The space shuttle 'Columbia' breaks up on re-entry into the Earth's atmosphere, killing seven astronauts.

Space Shuttle Columbia was the first space shuttle in NASA's orbital fleet. Its first mission lasted from April 12 to April 14, 1981, during which it orbited the Earth 36 times. Columbia was the world's first reusable space vehicle.

On its final mission, the craft was carrying the first Israeli astronaut, Ilan Ramon, and the first female astronaut of Indian birth, Kalpana Chawla. Other crew members on the final flight included Rick Husband (commander), Willie McCool (pilot), Michael P Anderson, Laurel Clark, and David M Brown. Columbia re-entered the atmosphere after a 16-day scientific mission on the morning of 1 February 2003. It disintegrated 16 minutes before it was due to land at Cape Canaveral in Florida. Subsequent investigations indicated that a breach of the shuttle's heat shield on take-off caused it to break up on re-entry.

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Linda Ham addresses the Columbia Accident Investigation Board following the loss of Space Shuttle "Columbia"





Space Shuttle Columbia disaster

Commander: **Rick D. Husband**, a U.S. Air Force colonel and mechanical engineer, who piloted a previous shuttle during the first docking with the International Space Station (STS-96)

Pilot: **William C. McCool**, a U.S. Navy commander

Payload commander: **Michael P. Anderson**, a U.S. Air Force lieutenant colonel, physicist, and mission specialist who was in charge of the science mission and was on his second mission altogether (his first being STS-89)

Payload specialist: **Ilan Ramon**, a colonel in the Israeli Air Force and the first Israeli astronaut.

Mission specialist: **Kalpana Chawla**, aerospace engineer who was on her second space mission (her first being STS-87).

Mission specialist: **David M. Brown**, a U.S. Navy captain trained as an aviator and flight surgeon. Brown worked on scientific experiments.

Mission specialist: **Laurel Blair Salton Clark**, a U.S. Navy captain and flight surgeon. Clark worked on biological experiments.

February 1, 2003, the Space Shuttle Columbia

Tuesday, February 3, 1959. 1950s rock and roll musician Buddy Holly is killed in an aeroplane crash.

Buddy Holly was born Charles Hardin Holley on 7 September, 1936, in Lubbock, Texas. Growing up in a musically-minded family, he played the violin, piano and guitar, and debuted in country and western music. He moved into the arena of rock 'n' roll, and became one of the first to use overdubbing and double-tracking during production of his music. He is best known for the songs "That'll Be The Day" and "Peggy Sue."



February 4, 2004. Social networking site Facebook is founded.

Facebook is the world's largest social networking site, with over one billion active users, as of late 2012. The site was launched on 4 February 2004 by a young American student of computer science named Mark Zuckerberg. The name "Facebook" originated from the Face Book of Zuckerberg's high school, Phillips Exeter Academy: the book was distributed to every student to help them get to know their classmates for the following year. Zuckerberg took the idea and developed it as a digital medium.



Friday, February 4, 1983. Singer Karen Carpenter dies at age 32 from cardiac arrest, brought on by anorexia nervosa.

Karen Carpenter, born on 4 March 1950 and her brother Richard, born on 15 October 1946, formed the singing duo "The Carpenters" in the 1970s. Known for their simple but rich and melodious popular songs, the pair gained their professional break when they were hired to perform at a party for the premiere of the 1969 film "Goodbye, Mr Chips". Here they were noticed by its star, Petula Clark, who brought them to the attention of Herb Alpert, who signed them to his label, A&M Records. The Carpenters quickly became popular for songs such as "Close to You", "We've Only Just Begun", "For All We Know", "Rainy Days and Mondays", "Top of the World" and "Sing", among others.



February 6, 1952. King George VI of England dies, allowing Elizabeth II to ascend the throne.

King George VI of England was born Albert Frederick Arthur George Saxe-Coburg-Gotha on 14 December 1895 at Sandringham, Norfolk, England. He was the great-grandson of Queen Victoria and the second son of King George V. He was born with the family name of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, which became the British Royal Family's name when Queen Victoria married Prince Albert, son of Ernst, Duke of Saxe-Coburg & Gotha in 1840. King George V replaced the German-sounding title with that of Windsor during the First World War. Albert was created Duke of York in 1920. The Duke became King George VI when his elder brother, King Edward VIII, abdicated on 10 December 1936 to marry American divorcee Wallis Simpson. George VI was formally crowned on 12 May 1937, and reigned from 11 December 1936 until his death on 6 February 1952. He suffered a coronary thrombosis, a fatal blood clot in his heart. It was later revealed that he had also been suffering from lung cancer. The King was survived by his wife Elizabeth, whom he married in 1923, and his two daughters, Princess Elizabeth, who then became Queen at the age of 25, and Princess Margaret, four years younger.

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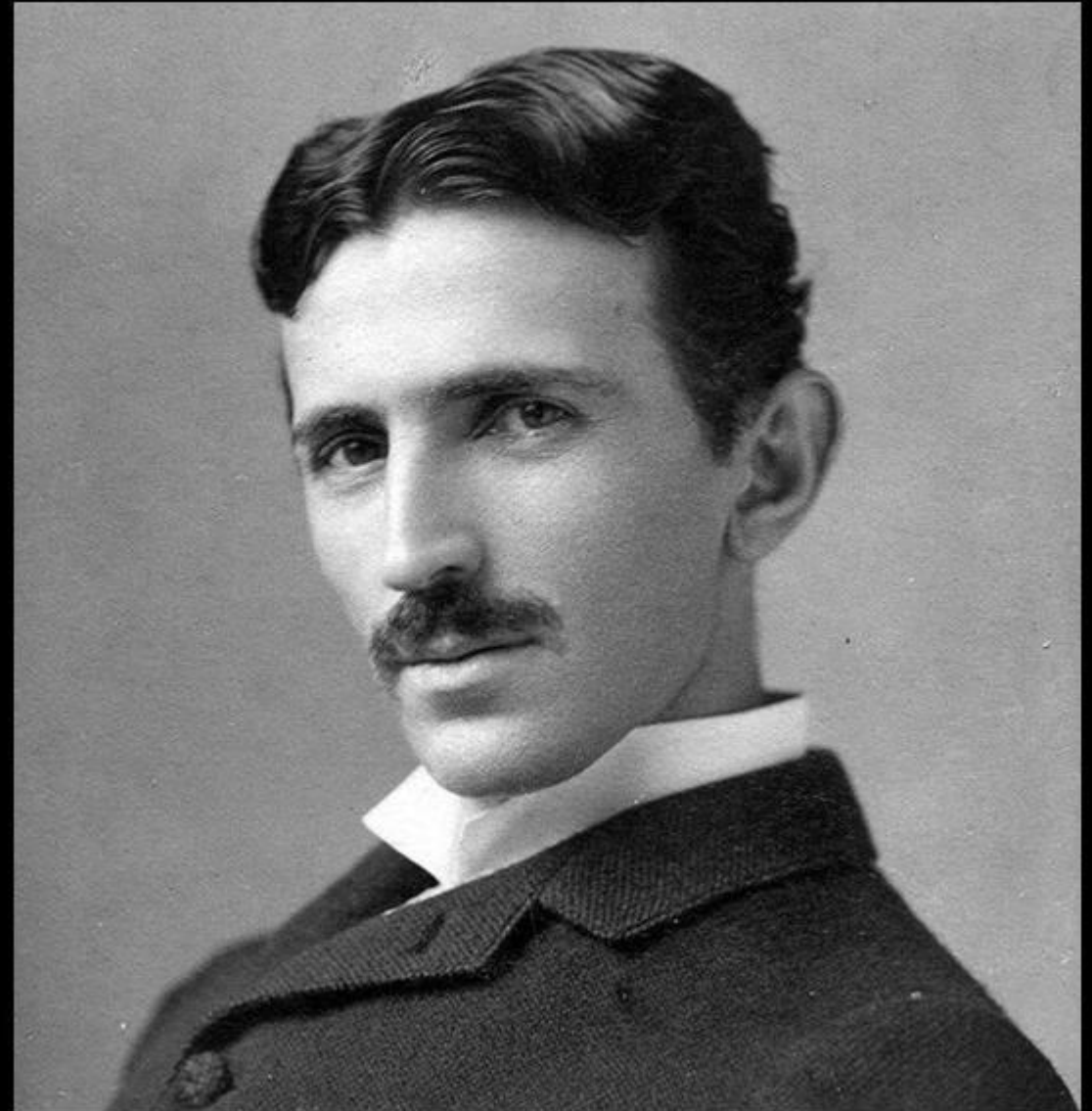
**February 6, 1952.
King George VI of
England dies,
allowing Elizabeth II
to ascend the
throne.**

Nikola Tesla

Within a few years a **simple and inexpensive device**, readily carried about, will enable one to **receive on land or sea the principal news**, to hear a speech, a lecture, a song or play of a musical instrument, conveyed **from any other region of the globe**.

"Nikola Tesla" (1905)

"The Transmission of Electrical Energy Without Wires as a Means for Furthering Peace" (1905)



Assassinated shot 6 sept. 1901, **dead 14 sept.**



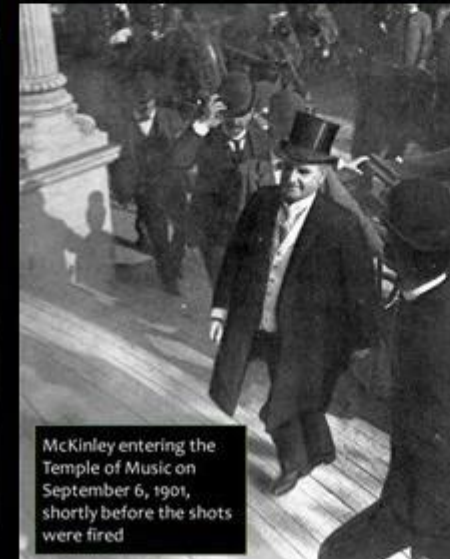
29
January
(Born 1843)

Murderer



William McKinley, January 29, 1843 –
September 14, 1901) was the 25th president of
the United States, serving from March 4,
1897, until his assassination six months into
his second term.

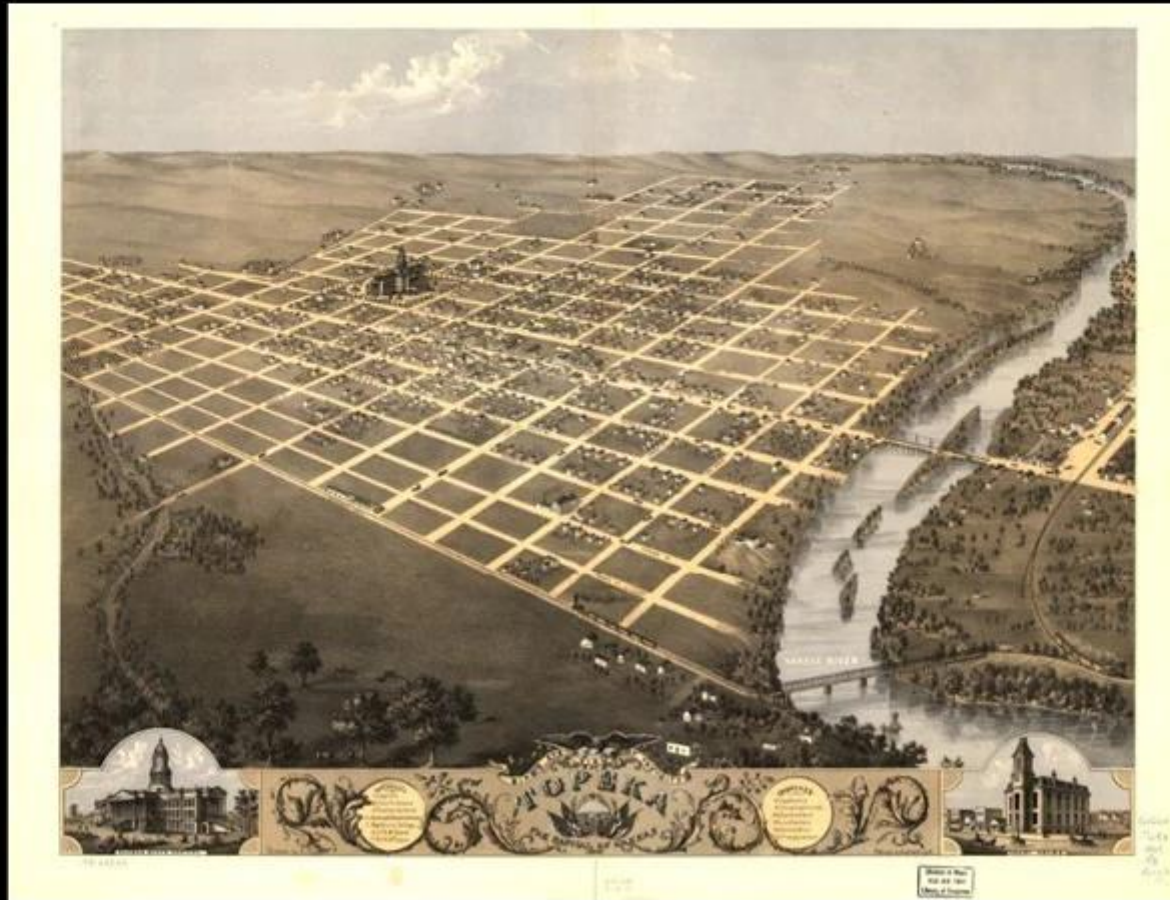
Leon Czolgosz killed him



McKinley entering the
Temple of Music on
September 6, 1901,
shortly before the shots
were fired



Kansas entered the Union as a free state on **January 29, 1861**. About two hundred years earlier the French Jesuit priests, Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet, were among the region's earliest European explorers. A map drawn by Marquette in 1673 indicated that the Kanza, Ouchage (Osage), and Paneassa (Pawnee) tribes dominated the area that would become Kansas.



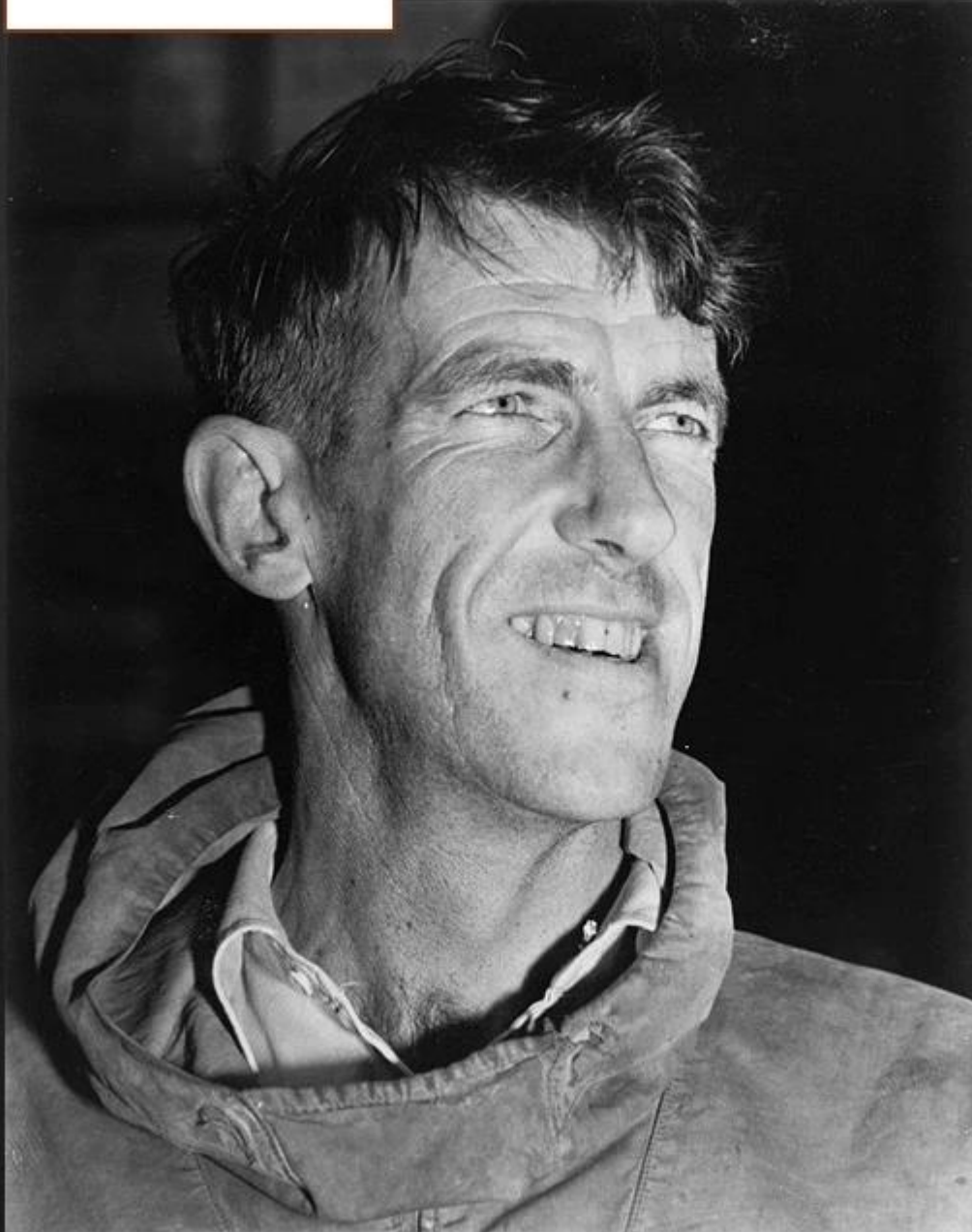
1820 January 29 King George III dies

George III (George William Frederick; 4 June 1738 – 29 January 1820) was King of Great Britain and King of Ireland from 25 October 1760 until the union of the two countries on 1 January 1801, after which he was King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland until his death in 1820. He was concurrently Duke and Prince-elect of Brunswick-Lüneburg ("Hanover") in the Holy Roman Empire before becoming King of Hanover on 12 October 1814. He was a monarch of the House of Hanover, but unlike his two predecessors, he was born in Great Britain, spoke English as his first language, and never visited Hanover.

He died at Windsor Castle at 8:38 pm on 29 January 1820, six days after the death of his fourth son Prince Edward, Duke of Kent and Strathearn. His favourite son, Frederick, Duke of York, was with him.



1953



Sir Edmund Percival Hillary KG ONZ KBE (20 July 1919 – 11 January 2008) was a New Zealand mountaineer, explorer, and philanthropist. On 29 May 1953, Hillary and Nepalese Sherpa mountaineer Tenzing Norgay became the first climbers confirmed to have reached the summit of Mount Everest. They were part of the ninth British expedition to Everest, led by John Hunt. From 1985 to 1988 he served as New Zealand's High Commissioner to India and Bangladesh and concurrently as Ambassador to Nepal.

Everest expedition



Pantheon, Rome



is a former Roman temple, now a church, in Rome, Italy, on the site of an earlier temple commissioned by Marcus Agrippa during the reign of Augustus (27 BC – 14 AD). It was completed by the emperor Hadrian and probably dedicated about 126 AD

Impeachment in the United States

Only two U.S. presidents have been formally impeached by Congress—Andrew Johnson and Bill Clinton—and no U.S. president has ever been removed from office through impeachment.



Richard Nixon

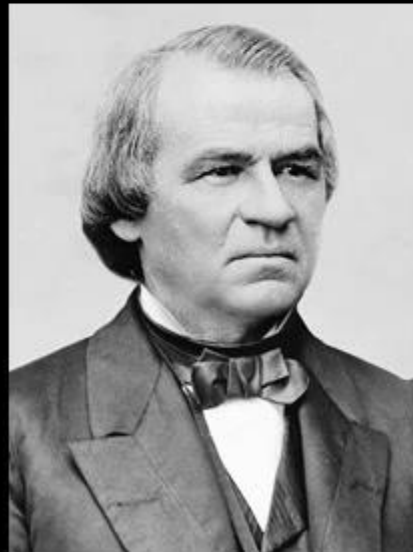


James Buchanan



The committee found that Buchanan had not done anything to warrant impeachment, but that his was the most corrupt administration since the adoption of the US Constitution in 1789

Andrew Johnson



Acquitted on May 26, 1868, 35–19 in favor of conviction, falling one vote short of two-thirds.

William Blount July 7, 1797

Conspiring to assist Britain in capturing Spanish territory

Senate refused to accept impeachment of a Senator by the House of Representatives, instead expelling him from the Senate on their own authority



Astrid of Sweden (17 November 1905 – 29 August 1935) was Queen of the Belgians as the first wife of King Leopold III. By birth she was **a princess of Sweden's royal House of Bernadotte**. She was queen for less than two years, **dying in a car accident at age 29**. Her only daughter, Joséphine-Charlotte, later became Grand Duchess of Luxembourg, while both of her sons reigned as King of the Belgians. Her grandsons include King Philippe of Belgium and Henri, Grand Duke of Luxembourg. Astrid was also a maternal aunt of King Harald V of Norway.

In August 1935, the King and Queen went incognito to Switzerland on holiday. On 29 August 1935, the King and Queen decided to go for a last hike in the mountains before returning home. Their chauffeur was sitting in the back of the Packard One-Twenty convertible, the King was driving and the Queen looking at a map. As the Queen pointed out something to her husband **the car went off the road**. Her body collided with the trunk of the tree, while the car slammed into a second tree. **The Queen died from her injuries at the scene of the accident at Küssnacht am Rigi, near Lake Lucerne, Schwyz, Switzerland.**

Astrid with her mother and sisters

H. K. H. Prinsessan Ingeborg
med Prinsessorna Margareta, Märta och Astrid.



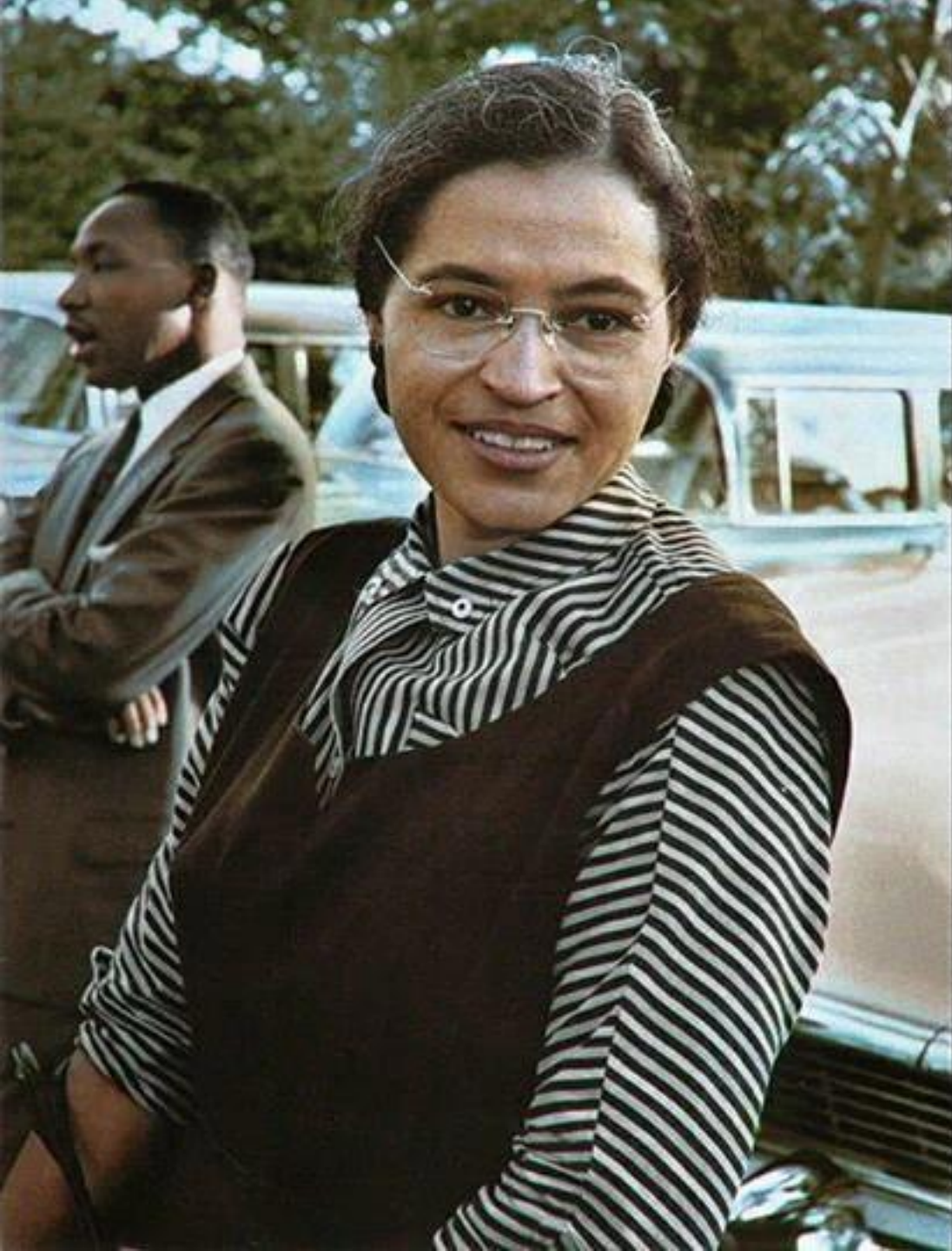
Princess Astrid was born on 17 November 1905, at the Arvfurstens Palats in Stockholm as the third child and youngest daughter of Prince Carl, Duke of Västergötland, and his wife, Princess Ingeborg of Denmark. Her father was the third son of Oscar II, King of Sweden and Norway, by his wife, Sophia of Nassau. Her mother was a daughter of King Frederick VIII of Denmark by his wife, Louise of Sweden. Astrid's father was a younger brother of King Gustav V of Sweden, and her mother was the younger sister of kings Christian X of Denmark and Haakon VII of Norway.

505.
Ensamrätt:
tel Eliassons
Konstförlag,
Stockholm 1910.

Foto: H. Paetz



Arthur Neville Chamberlain FRS, 18 March 1869 – 9 November 1940) was a British statesman of the Conservative Party who served as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from May 1937 to May 1940. Chamberlain is best known for his foreign policy of appeasement, and in particular for his signing of the Munich Agreement in 1938, conceding the German-speaking Sudetenland region of Czechoslovakia to Germany. When Adolf Hitler invaded Poland, the UK declared war on Germany on 3 September 1939, and Chamberlain led Britain through the first eight months of the Second World War.



Rosa Louise McCauley Parks
(February 4, 1913 – October 24, 2005) was an activist in the civil rights movement best known for her pivotal role in the Montgomery Bus Boycott. The United States Congress has called her "the first lady of civil rights" and "the mother of the freedom movement".



A replica of a microscope by van Leeuwenhoek



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antonie_van_Leeuwenhoek#/media/File:Leeuwenhoek_Microscope.png

Antonie van Leeuwenhoek, 1632 Delft, died 1723. He was about 150 years before his time



At least x 270 Microscope x 500?

Antonie van Leeuwenhoek

Antonie Philips van Leeuwenhoek ; 24 October 1632 – 26 August 1723) was a Dutch businessman and scientist in the Golden Age of Dutch science and technology. A largely self-taught man in science, he is commonly known as "the Father of Microbiology", and one of the first microscopists and microbiologists. Van Leeuwenhoek is best known for his pioneering work in microscopy and for his contributions toward the establishment of microbiology as a scientific discipline.



Laurel and Hardy were a comedy double act during the early Classical Hollywood era of American cinema. The team was composed of Englishman Stan Laurel (1890–1965) and American Oliver Hardy (1892–1957). They became well known during the late 1920s through the mid-1940s for their slapstick comedy, with Laurel playing the clumsy and childlike friend of the pompous bully Hardy. The duo's signature tune is known variously as "The Cuckoo Song", "Ku-Ku", or "The Dance of the Cuckoos". It was played over the opening credits of their films and has become as emblematic of the duo as their bowler hats.



Japanese
General
Tani Hisao



He was convicted of war crimes and **executed** by the Allies for his involvement in the Nanjing Massacre.

Iwane Matsui

Nanjing Massacre

The massacre occurred over a period of six weeks starting on December 13, 1937

From the Japanese side set the maximum possible number of civilian victims at 200,000, with estimates of around 40,000 or 20,000. The Chinese scholars of the committee maintained that **at least 300,000 were killed.**





Born 1951 Jane Seymour



Born 1509 Jane Seymour

Nadia Comăneci

born 12 November 1961) is a Romanian retired gymnast and a five-time Olympic gold medalist, all in individual events. Comăneci is the first gymnast to be awarded **a perfect score of 10.0** at the Olympic Games, and then, at the same Games (1976 Summer Olympics in Montreal), she received six more perfect 10s en route to winning three gold medals.



German troops through Sweden 1940 – 1943, 2,1 million

The extent of these transports was kept secret, although spreading rumors soon forced prime minister Per Albin Hansson to admit their existence. Officially the trains transported wounded soldiers and soldiers on leave (permittent-tåg), which would still have been in violation of Sweden's proclaimed neutrality.

In all, close to 100,000 railroad cars had transported 1,004,158 military personnel on leave to Germany and 1,037,158 to Norway through Sweden by the time the transit agreement was disbanded on 15 August 1943.



The Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution abolished slavery and involuntary servitude, except as punishment for a crime. In Congress, it was passed by the Senate on April 8, 1864, and by the House on January 31, 1865. The amendment was ratified by the required number of states on December 6, 1865. On December 18, 1865

**Born before Year
1862**

**Slaves shipped to those
regions that are part of
the present-day United
States**

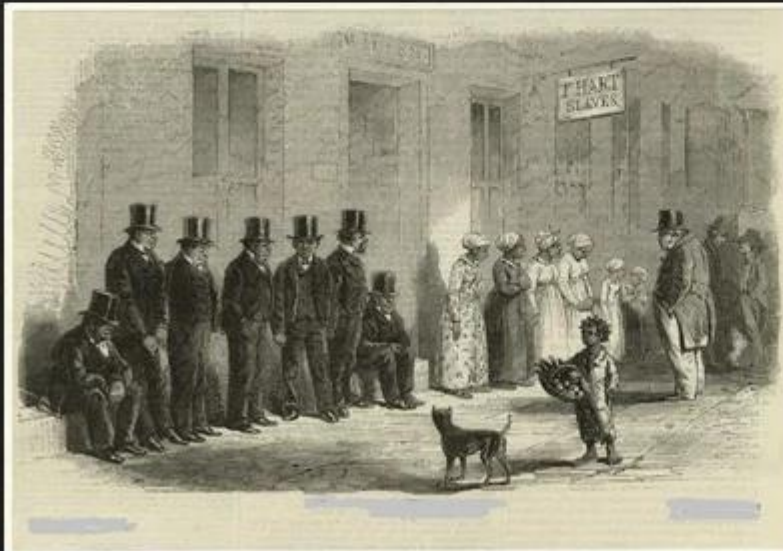


<u>Date</u>	<u>Slaves</u>
1620–1650	824
1651–1675	0
1676–1700	3,327
1701–1725	3,277
1726–1750	34,004
1751–1775	84,580
1776–1800	67,443
1801–1825	109,545
1826–1850	1,850
1851–1866	476
Total	305,326

Census concerning Slaves

Census

Year	Slaves	Free blacks	Total black	% free blacks	Total US population	% black of total
1790	697,681	59,527	757,208	7.9%	3,929,214	19%
1800	893,602	108,435	1,002,037	10.8%	5,308,483	19%
1810	1,191,362	186,446	1,377,808	13.5%	7,239,881	19%
1820	1,538,022	233,634	1,771,656	13.2%	9,638,453	18%
1830	2,009,043	319,599	2,328,642	13.7%	12,860,702	18%
1840	2,487,355	386,293	2,873,648	13.4%	17,063,353	17%
1850	3,204,313	434,495	3,638,808	11.9%	23,191,876	16%
1860	3,953,760	488,070	4,441,830	11.0%	31,443,321	14%
1870	0	4,880,009	4,880,009	100%	38,558,371	13%



**Slaves for sale, a scene in
New Orleans, 1861**



Although it was only speculated for many years, it is now certain that JFK and Marilyn Monroe had an affair. They first met in February 1962, at a dinner in New York. What followed was a brief affair (+ 11 more Mistresses)

Judith Exner

Inga Arvad

Anita Ekberg

Ellen Rometsch



Gene Tierney

Mimi Alford

Marlene Dietrich

Mary Pinchot Meyer,



**Fiddle and Faddle
(Priscilla Wear and
Jill Cowen)**



Blaze Starr

Gunilla von Post



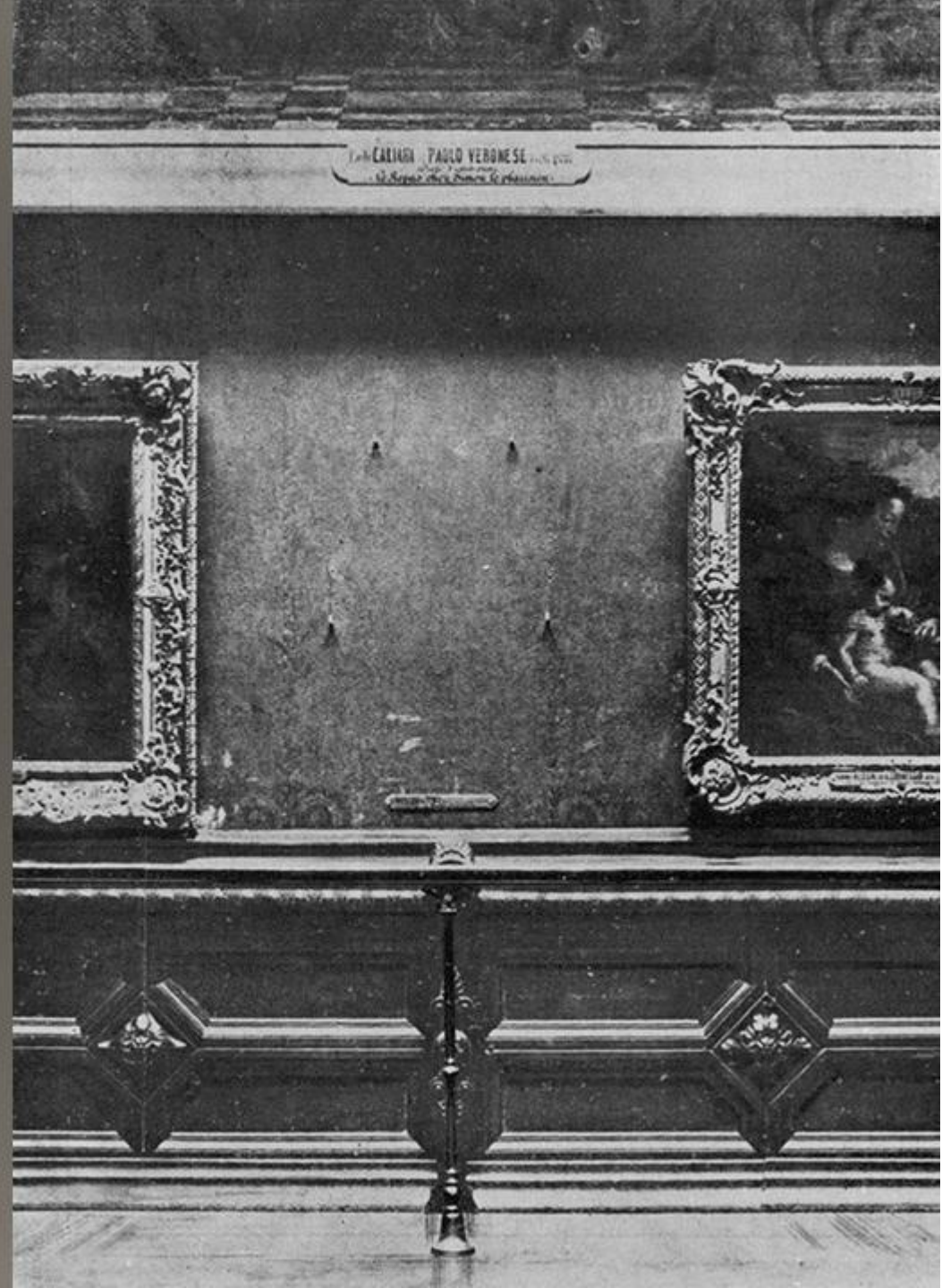
Vincenzo Peruggia

Vincenzo Peruggia (October 8, 1881 – October 8, 1925) was an Italian thief, most famous for stealing the Mona Lisa on 21 August 1911. Born in Dumenza, Varese, Italy, he died in Saint-Maur-des-Fossés, France.

Peruggia was released from jail after a short time and served in the Italian army during World War I.

Vacant wall in the Louvre's Salon Carré after the painting was stolen in 1911

On 21 August 1911, the painting was stolen from the Louvre. The missing painting was first noticed the next day by painter Louis Béroud. After some confusion as to whether the painting was being photographed somewhere, the Louvre was closed for a week for investigation. French poet Guillaume Apollinaire came under suspicion and was arrested and imprisoned. Apollinaire implicated his friend Pablo Picasso, who was brought in for questioning.



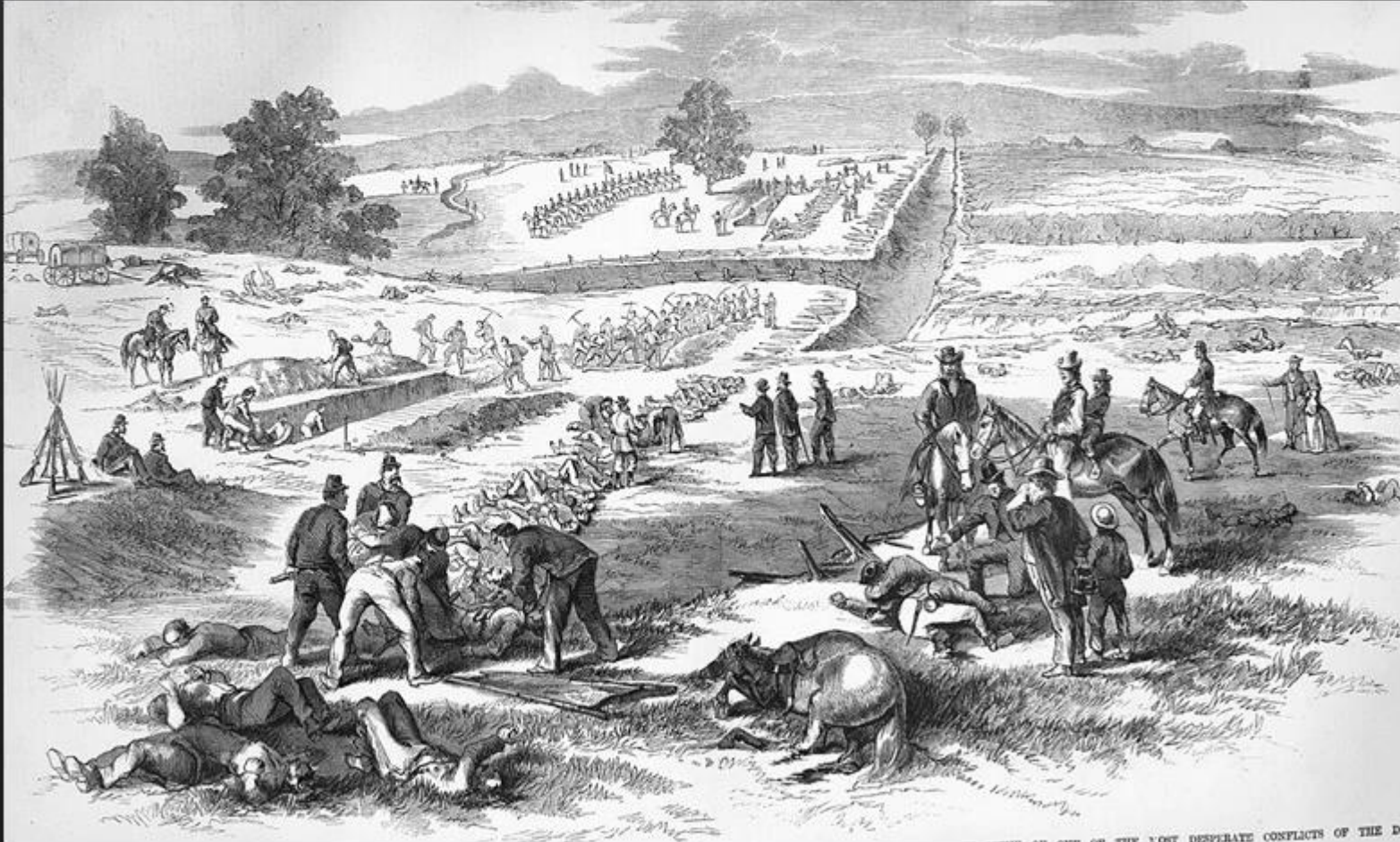


The Mona Lisa in the Uffizi Gallery, in Florence, 1913. Museum director Giovanni Poggi (right) inspects the painting.

← Peruggia grew impatient and was caught when he attempted to sell it to directors of the Uffizi Gallery in Florence.



American Civil War



The war resulted in at least **1,030,000 casualties** (3 percent of the population), including about 620,000 soldier deaths—two-thirds by disease, and 50,000 civilians. Binghamton University historian J. David Hacker believes the number of soldier deaths was approximately 750,000, 20 percent higher than traditionally estimated, and possibly as high as 850,000 **The war accounted for more American deaths than in all other U.S. wars combined.**